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President Wins Privilege For Reorganization

Bill will go direct to House instead of to Rules Committee—will make path easier.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—President Roosevelt's next executive reorganization bill will have privileged status in the House and hence will escape the pitfall of the conservative Rules Committee, which nearly wrecked the measure in the past.

This was decided yesterday when the House voted to revive a special reorganization committee with a privileged life embodying the particular right to make its report direct to the House for action, as the latter sees fit, rather than to pass through the bottle-neck of the Rules Committee. Chairman John J. Cochran (D) of Missouri, will summon the Committee to meet as soon as Speaker Bankhead fills vacancies in last year's old committee, which will form the nucleus of the new.

Meanwhile, Representative Lindsay C. Warren (D) of North Carolina is at work framing the latest draft of the controversial reorganization bill, which he promises will meet many of the objections of earlier opponents by proposed compromise provisions.

Committee Anti-New Deal

Although Mr. Roosevelt successfully ousted former Chairman John J. O'Connor (D), of New York, from the Rules Committee in the so-called "purge," the membership of the group is practically as anti-New Deal as ever. This was indicated again in the hearing over the contemplated extension of the Dies Committee, when New Deal officials like Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins were assailed by members, and sympathy was given to the Dies group, which is strongly opposed by the New Dealers. The Rules Committee bottled up the reorganization bill and almost smothered it in the past, and the present strategy obviates that danger.

The Warren compromise is reported to include dropping provisions for a single civil service administrator, and to leave the Comptroller General about where he is with his present powers. In a lively House debate, Mr. Warren told the Chamber that his efforts at compromise were toward common ground, where a majority could agree on a bill. The Republicans of the House, numbering 169, are against the President's original bill as a unit, which means that only about 45 more Democrats are needed to block the bill.

The Special Reorganization Committee was set up over vigorous Republican protests, led by John Taber (R) of New York, Ranking Minority Member of the Committee. James Wadsworth (R) of New York called for public hearings by the Committee.

Another highly explosive issue also started is tortuous course through Congress yesterday. Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, introduced a bill to permit reciprocal taxation of salaries to state and federal office holders. He held back the second Roosevelt proposal for a later date—calling for levies on federal, state and municipal bonds.

Power Project to Flood Huge Stand of Pine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Much of one of the few stands of virgin pine timber in Arkansas will be inundated with the construction of the proposed Blakely power and flood control dam north of Hot Springs, Ouachita Forest Supervisor A. L. Nelson revealed.

Mr. Nelson said 30,000,000 feet of timber on the national forest is included in the area to be flooded, and most of it is pine. Should the dam be raised another 10 feet, as government engineers have suggested, much more timber would go below the waterline.

Berlin Notes Good Will In Visit of Brazilians

BERLIN, Feb. 1 (AP)—A visit of a Brazilian Air Force Commission and the arrival of the new Mexican Minister, Gen. Juan F. Azcarate, later this month were seen as indications of improving relations with the Latin American countries, trade with which Reichsführer Adolf Hitler warned the United States not to interfere.

Prayer Each Day Urged for Senate

WASHINGTON (AP) -The Rules Committee wants the Senate to open each day's session with a prayer by the Chaplain. At present a prayer is offered only at the start of a "legislative day," which may last several weeks.

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Lynn Lads Storm State House

By a Staff Photographer

They Join in Demand for Registering of Bicycles and Licensing of Owners

Newsboys Favor New Measure To License Bicycles

Thirty newsboys accompanied Edward E. Keevin today when he appeared before the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles in favor of a bill providing for compulsory registration of bicycles and licensing of "operators."

In towns and cities of 15,000 or more, in Massachusetts, boys under 18 would be compelled to pay an annual 30 cents fee for license plates for their bicycles, and adults would pay 40 cents, under the proposed law. All riders would have to be licensed also, and would be subject to rules for operation prepared by the Commissioners of Public Safety and Education and the Registrar of Motor Vehicles—and to suspension of licenses for violation of these rules.

Number plates attached to handlebars of their machines by licensed operators would be so constructed that the top halves could be removed. Owners would be required to remove them when not using the machines themselves. Police would keep a close watch for bicycles without complete plates.

Mr. Keevin, who is editor of Newsboy World, declared that such legislation would remove the temptation to steal bicycles. In this he was supported by the 30 newsboys. From half of these boys, he said, bicycles had been stolen.

Joseph Magsanen of Rehoboth, a small boy wearing the resplendent uniform which is his as mascot of the Bristol County American Legion post, spoke eloquently for several minutes in support of the bill.

Alfred A. Mafeo, Natick safety director, reported that a voluntary system of bicycle registration is proving very effective there.

Renewal of Study On Quoddy Project Pushed in Senate

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Senate Commerce Committee has recommended that Federal agencies renew studies of the Passamaquoddy tidal power project in Maine, but has been set back in controversy over a similar proposal for the Florida ship canal.

The Senators approved resolutions calling on Army engineers and the Federal Power Commission to report on the $37,000,000 tide-harnessing development. This decision apparently represented a compromise with Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, who had sought to sidetrack both Quoddy and the canal.

Revival of the two abandoned projects was asked on Jan. 17 by President Roosevelt in letters to the Commerce Committee and the House Rivers and Harbors Committee.

League Calls Upon Women To Help Save Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Figures showing a 10-year decline in the number of women elected to legislative offices in the United States have evoked an appeal by the National League of Women Voters that women not only inform themselves about the current crisis of democracy, but actually take part in local and Federal workings of the democratic system.

In Illinois, the trend was reversed at the last election when the State elected two more women to the Legislature at Springfield, doubling the number already there. One member of Congress also comes from Illinois, giving the State five women lawmakers in all.

The peak year for women in legislative offices was 1929 when there were 149 serving in 38 state legislatures. Now there are 127 women in 27 legislatures, according to surveys made by the League of Women Voters.

Progress Made

In commenting on the present situation, Miss Marguerite Wells, National President of the League of Women Voters, said recently, "American women have not gone backward in these past 10 years. They have gone forward in a remarkable and wholesome way. That may be checked in every community by the increased awareness of women to politics, and their better information on current issues. They are better prepared now to serve their country in public office, and should take a larger political place the country over.

"Every standing committee of every legislative body needs woman's point of view. Men and women, generally speaking, do have different experiences and therefore a different contribution to make. I wish no committee could be without at least one woman member."

Miss Jessie Sumner, just elected to Congress from Illinois, went to Washington after serving as County Judge at Watseka. The two new State Representatives, Mrs. Maude N. Peffers, Republican from Aurora, and Mrs. Lizzie Barnes, Democrat from Carmi, will get their cues from two women already in Springfield, veterans of the Legislature—Mrs. Lottie Holman O'Neill, Republican from Downers Grove who was first elected in 1922 and is now serving her eighth term, and Mrs. Bernice Van der Vries, Republican from Winnetka.

Cause Not Known

Whether the 10-year decline in the number of women legislators has been due to the economic situation, or to a swing back to home life, is not definitely known, but it does not indicate a lessening of interest or information on public questions by women, according to Mrs. George G. Bogert, President of the Illinois League of Women Voters.

On the contrary, a large sector of women are more serious than ever about the workings of democracy, Mrs. Bogert said. Even though they have not campaigned for elective offices themselves, they are stirred, particularly in the last year, to do something to make sure democracy may be preserved, she declared.

While officeholding does not in itself measure the value of women in public affairs, the League of Women Voters recognizes that women's experience is useful in legislative halls, and is urging that women make a conscious effort to condition themselves for what is undoubtedly a rigorous and demanding life, but at the same time, one rich in its yield both to individual and community.

In recent elections the scarcity of women running for important state posts is noticeable, the League points out.

Reports From Nation

"No women named on any ticket in Delaware"; "no women candidates in Oklahoma"; "no women candidates in Nebraska" are typical reports from many corners of the Nation indicating that women were not seeking public office. In 21 states no women were elected to state legislatures, the League reports, resulting in a decline of 13 women members in the last two years. The number of women in state senates has dropped from 18 to 10 in the two years.

New England States, it appears, are far in advance of the others as regards women representatives. New England has 24 women legislators in New Hampshire, 22 in Connecticut, and 15 in Vermont.

Brothers to Appear In Symphony Program

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—For what is said to be the first time in this country, brothers will appear on the same symphony program, one as conductor and the other as soloist.

Boris Golschmann, French pianist, will make his American debut Feb. 3 and 4 with the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, conducted by his brother, Vladimir.

The pianist has been on the concert stage 14 years. He speaks only French and Spanish.

Arriving in New York several days ago, he went almost directly from his ship to a night club to hear Cab Calloway's orchestra. He described American swing music with a word his brother translated as "marvelous" or "most extraordinary."

Quezon Gives Pledge To Protect Workmen

MANILA (AP)—President Quezon told reporters Feb. 2 he would afford protection to any man wanting to work, even if he took the place of a striker. He said strikes were lawful but often hurt strikers themselves. The Philippines recently have been the scene of a series of strikes.

Winant Takes I. L. O. Post

GENEVA, Feb. 2 (AP)—John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire, was sworn in today as Director of the International Labor Office at the opening of the governing committee's eighty-sixth session.

Mr. Winant, who resigned as head of the United States Social Security Board in 1936, was elected to the post June 4, succeeding Harold B. Butler.

[The International Labor Office is the permanent secretariat of the International Labor Organization, which was established in 1919 and now has a membership of 60 nations, including the United States.

The International Labor Organization is closely associated with the League of Nations. Its purpose is to keep members informed concerning labor legislation, working conditions, and labor conventions throughout the world.

After serving three terms as Governor of New Hampshire, Mr. Winant became Assistant Director of the Labor Office in April, 1935, but returned to the United States in October of that year at the request of President Roosevelt to become first head of the Social Security Board.

He returned to Geneva as Assistant Labor Office Director following his resignation from the Social Security Board late in 1936.]

Woman Gets Americas Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Miss Mary Winslow, volunteer worker for the National Women's Trade Union League, has been named by President Roosevelt as United States representative on the Inter-American Commission of Women.

Miss Winslow's appointment follows a change in the status of the Commission authorized at the Pan American Conference at Lima.

Originally set up by the Havana Conference in 1928 on the initiative of the National Woman's Party, United States representation now falls to those protective legislative groups which disagree with the "equal rights" policies of the Woman's Party.

The Commission's autonomy was also reduced at Lima by provision that it shall hereafter report to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union instead of to Pan American Conferences direct.

At the close of the Lima Conference, Miss Winslow issued a statement predicting that friction at future conferences would be reduced because of the change in the Commission's status.

Miss Winslow succeeds Miss Doris Stevens as United States member of the Commission. While Miss Stevens has served as Chairman for the last 10 years on authority from intervening conferences, the Chairman in the future will be designated by the Pan American Union.

A social worker for many years, Miss Winslow has served with Department of Public Charities of New York City, the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, and the National Women's Trade Union League.

She has traveled extensively and is an artist of some note. Two of her paintings, one of women factory workers and another of rural workers hang in the office of Miss Mary Anderson, Chief of the Women's Bureau.

Britain Plans Step Toward Managed Gold

Bank of England holding to be valued weekly at market—Rise of £95,000,000 seen.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 2—A bill revaluating the gold reserves of the Bank of England, presented in Parliament by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is described in City circles as "introducing a revolutionary change in the currency system," carrying Britain a big step further along the road of a "managed currency."

Revaluation of the gold reserves was fully expected. Essentially this action does litle more than remove the fiction hitherto appearing regularly in the Bank of England's account in which large gold holdings were entered as worth only about half of their actual market value.

Market Figure Used

Gold, under the new bill, would thus be valued at the market figure, which now stands at approximately 148s. 7½d. This compares with 84s. 10½d. at which gold had previously been valued.

On the basis of the last bank report, the gold reserve was £127,086,000. This will thus be automatically increased to about £222,540,820. The result is a "profit" of £95,000,000.

The action, in effect, breaks the last formal link with the old gold standard.

To Be Evaluated Weekly

The real importance of the bill, however, is that it goes much further than this, because it specifies that assets held in the issue department of the Bank of England shall be evaluated weekly at the current market price. Thus England has not followed the example of France, which, when its gold reserves were revalued, set an arbitrary price a little below the current market rate.

The effect of the new proposed British system and of the technical procedures it envisages will be to give the Bank of England a great deal more freedom in regulating its note issue under indirect Government control, whereas previously the amount of note issue was regulated automatically by the value of the gold reserves at a statutory price, combined with the amount of the fiduciary note issue.

Wall Street reactions and further details of British gold revaluation: Financial Page; British-German trade peace advanced by Hitler speech: Page 4.

Roosevelt Foreign Policy: Varied Responses Stirred Both at Home and Abroad

Dictator States increase protests as democracies welcome new position taken by U. S.

(From Dispatches of the Associated Press)

Dictatorships today heightened their protests over President Roosevelt's verbal extension of America's first line of defense to the European continent.

Germany, through the official newspaper, directed by its Propaganda Minister, launched a new attack on President Roosevelt and his foreign policy, declaring that he can "no longer be regarded" as the spokesman for the American people.

German officials, however, did not comment directly on the situation, but on the other hand they made it evident that the criticism of Mr. Roosevelt's policies by Former President Herbert Hoover were not unwelcome.

Aggressive Policy

The foreign reactions raised the question of America's influence upon the balance of power in Europe to the rank of a development of major importance. Apparently oblivious to the fact that such developments as Fascist intervention in Spain, and the anti-Commintern alliance extend the "frontiers" of the dictatorships beyond their own borders, the dictatorships characterized the American action as an aggressive policy.

Premier Mussolini's paper, Il Popolo d'Italia of Milan, tauntingly remarked that in France there is room for the frontiers of the United States. "Czechoslovakia's frontiers were in France before Munich, and their end is known," it said. "Those of Barcelona also were there, and what will be their end also is known. So there is room for frontiers of the United States."

Russia Avoids Comment

The Soviet press briefly reported President Roosevelt's meeting with the Senate Military Affairs Committee, but there was no comment. Former President Hoover's speech of last night was not mentioned.

Deutsche Zeitung, Moscow's German-language daily, meanwhile attacked what it called the brutally cynical attitude of the French and British Governments toward the Spanish Government.

In the democracies, meanwhile, the first flush of enthusiasm was succeeded by a welcome for the new American position. In London, comments continued to be reserved and officials pointed out that economic co-operation with the United States might prove fully as helpful as any definite military move. France continued to stress the desirability of the prospect of utilizing American industrial capacity in overcoming the deficiencies in its vital armaments.

British and German viewpoints: Page 2.

Rome Extends Axis To 'Panama Canal'

Rome, Feb. 2

The German-Italian Axis must extend its "defensive" frontiers" "to the Panama Canal" as a result of the policies of President Roosevelt, the Fascist editor, Virginio Gayda, declared today, writing in the Giornale d'Italia.

Mr. Roosevelt's reported stand that the United States frontier is in France was "premeditated provocation," Signor Gayda charged.

"We do not know what sudden aberration of the mind caused Mr. Roosevelt to make such a declaration before the Senate Military Committee, but it certainly exploded in the very midst of attempts by European statesmen of good will to save the peace," he wrote.

Hoover Makes Liberty Plea, Asks Isolation

CHICAGO, Feb. 2 (AP)—In the name of keeping the lamp of liberty alight, so that "ideologies can die of their own falsity," Former President Herbert Hoover called on the American people to hold to their traditionally aloof foreign policy, to renounce the Roosevelt policy of economic sanctions against foreign nations, and declared:

"I wish to talk peace. We are deluged with talk of war. Our minds are being prepared to accept war as inevitable. We need to keep our heads."

In this vein, during a nationally radiocast address delivered before the Council on Foreign Relations, Mr. Hoover stood firmly for the Neutrality Law and said that any deviation from it as suggested by President Roosevelt would cause a grave danger of war.

Mr. Hoover said the Nation would willingly bear the burden of increased armament for national defense but contended the "proper degree" of military preparedness depended upon the National foreign policies and the source of its dangers.

"Our foreign policies in these major dimensions must be determined by the American people and the Congress, not by the President alone," he said.

The speaker dismissed the danger of military attack upon the United States by dictatorships.

Text of Hoover address on foreign policy: Page 7.

Foreign outcry reaches Washington and brings world situation very close to home.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Will President Roosevelt's newly defined foreign policy be upset by domestic opposition?

Foreign reaction, Capitol Hill reaction, American grass-roots reaction sluiced through Washington today while the Administration's program of positive action against the aggressors remained a cardinal fact in the world crisis.

The most important single detail was that while the nucleus for a coalition revolt against the President's policy has formed in Congress, it is still limited, and a large majority of legislators are either supporting the President or maintaining cautious reserve.

Practically speaking, the opposition views indorsed by the Republican members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee are no impediment to the immediate steps in the President's program—export of the best and latest American aircraft to France.

But the foreign outcry is reverberating across the United States and raising premonitory echoes in Washington. Though the President's policy is not now impeded by any positive action of Congress, it is equally plain that legislators are in an uncertain if not a "jittery" mood, when they read such statements as those today of the fascist press spokesman, Virginio Gayda, that the Rome-Berlin axis's frontier is now at the Panama Canal. That statement brings the situation home to Washington.

Congress' protest against the President's foreign policy has so far become vocal only through a small group of about a dozen members of the Senate. All are Republicans except Senators Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri and Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina. Their complaint is that the Administration is involving the United States in secret military understandings or alliances with France and Britain. Their particular object of attack is the secrecy which surrounded activities of a French aircraft procurement mission and subsequent testimony about it before the Military Affairs Committee.

Republican View

Five Republican members of that Committee held a rump protest meeting late yesterday after exhaustive but inconclusive debate on the Senate floor. They concluded among themselves that they approved the sale of American airplanes to France, or to any country at peace, provided the American armed forces are given first choice, and that American planes are made available on a basis of full equality of opportunity to all foreign purchasers.

This attitude clarified the issue between the isolationist group in the Senate and the Administration position. There is no controversy over permitting France to buy American airplanes. The Republicans have pointedly withdrawn any and all objections to such sales as such. But there is a controversy over whether there should be discrimination as between foreign countries in the sale of airplanes.

Discrimination Issue

But the controversy over discrimination assumes less importance than appears on the surface since it is largely academic. Senators Clark and Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota want assurance that airplanes will be sold to anyone who wishes to buy. But neither Germany nor Italy has any desire to buy large quantities of American war products. Even if American preference for the other side were not a factor, the two totalitarian States would be unable to obtain a continued supply of American products if war broke out, because England and France would in all probability control the high seas.

The significant difference between the isolationist group and the Administration therefore narrows down pretty much to an argument over the tactics pursued by the Administration in pushing the sale of airplanes to France, and the question of Army priority.

The whole controversy is important primarily as perhaps leading to a test in the Senate on the general issue of Administration foreign policy. The long debate in the Senate yesterday was inconclusive. Its highlight was provided when Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California took the floor and spoke in terms reminiscent to many older observers of the debates in which he took such a prominent part two decades ago over the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations.

The Republican minority of the Miltary Affairs Committee evolved a line of policy to govern their votes on national defense questions as follows:

Cash sale of American war materials to foreign governments on a basis of true neutrality—equal availability to all—such sales to be subject to prior right of American armed services to all new devices or models.

They also agreed that legislation would be desirable which would require American arms manufacturers to insert in the contracts with foreign Governments a clause providing for cancellation if fulfillment should become injurious to the United States.

Intimate Message from Washington

Nowhere in the World Can Reporters—in the Vernacular—Put the Ruler 'On the Spot' as They Can in Washington

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Feb. 2

The technique of Washington news reporting, built up over long decades of inter-relation between aggressive reporters and publicity-wise public men in a democracy, is an important factor in the current world crisis.

At 12:30 noon, Tuesday, President Roosevelt received 17 members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, pledged them to secrecy, and discussed the relationship of the United States to this world crisis.

At 4 p. m., Mr. Roosevelt held his press conference, and discussed the same crisis, though in much more guarded terms. He was "grilled" more severely than at any previous press conference, was hard put to dispose of some awkward questions, but retained an aggressive good humor.

Not many minutes after the Senate Committee had left the White House, versions of what the President had told the Senators were circulating in Washington, had gone on the wires all over the United States and on the cables all over the world. By evening, reporters had pieced together what appears to be an accurate version of the President's historic discussion.

The injunction to secrecy which Mr. Roosevelt gave the Senators was to some degree a verbal fiction. The President knew that no secret told to 17 politicians remains a secret long. The Senators knew the President knew this. Mr. Roosevelt has himself referred publicly to the situation in the past, therefore he was fully forearmed, and undoubtedly expected his remarks to find their way shortly into print. Later, his Press Secretary, Stephen T. Early, agreed that the press versions of the "secret" conference were substantially accurate.

By defining his remarks as "secret," however, the President acquires a certain degree of diplomatic immunity internationally, and he inhibits Senators from using his remarks directly for an attack on the floor of the Senate. They can quote newspaper accounts, but they are at a disadvantage.

Nevertheless, what the President is believed to have said went around the world in a very few minutes; what he is believed to have said became what he did say, at least in its international effect.

They Kept Him on His Toes

The President probably had a more difficult time in his press conference than with the Senators. He took the initiative by announcing three important news items: The Manton resignation and his speeding up of its effective date; SEC's declination to evaluate private utility properties in the TVA area; and the new civil service orders. It took some minutes to explain all these things.

Then the conference got down to business. A reporter asked the President to clear up confusion involved in the French airplane matter. Mr. Roosevelt replied at a little length, using the familiar arguments that the United States was seeking to get its aircraft factories into mass-production, etc., etc.—with no reference to what everybody knew was the real basis of the matter, concrete aid to European democracies.

And so another reporter cut through this added confusion by asking:

"If aircraft orders come from Italy and Germany will we also sell to them?"

That stopped the President for a brief second; obviously he did not want to talk publicly about the stark situation he had discussed with the Military Affairs Committee. But he only paused momentarily, and said the query had been an "if" question which he often declines to answer. (Parenthetically, the President actually answers "if" questions frequently, when it is a subject he cares to discuss. The "if" excuse is another polite verbal fiction).

But the reporters knew that by the President's avoidance of this question he was admitting discrimination between dictatorships and democracies, and in effect confirming the whole story. However, they were not satisfied.

"Why," asked one correspondent, "if your motive is to get the American aviation industry into mass production as quickly as possible, don't you sell the French planes already in production, instead of an entirely new type which we understand the American Army wants for its own?"

Reporter Helped Him Out

This question, going to the root of military objections to the French deal, was not directly answered by the President. He first questioned whether planes now in production were sufficiently up-to-the-minute. The reporter reminded him of one that had gone over 500 miles an hour in Buffalo within the past few days. Then the President said he did not know the French actually wanted any of the planes then referred to, or whether the American Army wanted those which the French had inspected in California.

Just as the correspondent, who writes for a Buffalo newspaper, was pinning the President down further, another reporter came to Mr. Roosevelt's rescue—to his great relief—by saying: "Mr. President, we've got some mighty fine planes over in Baltimore we'd like to sell 'em."

Nevertheless, reporters were able to ask why the President had sworn the Senators to "secrecy," and received the terse reply that it was a good thing, and whether he would oppose making the proceeding public. He evaded this question by saying the proposal had not been put up to him. And there were many other detailed questions. Most important of them was another reference to military secrets revealed to the French, which drew from the President the flat statement that no military secrets had been disclosed—and that he had so assured the Senate Committee.

Out of this Washington technique came to the newspapers a substantially accurate picture of events.

Their leads and headlines revealed to Americans, and to the world capitals, a new determination on the part of the Roosevelt Administration to assist the democracies. Without the press technique, the picture might have been a different one. The free and uncontrolled Fourth Estate, it may therefore be concluded, is no less important than of old; indeed, in these moments of crisis may be more important than ever, may be democracy's fulcrum.

Erwin D. Canham

Roosevelt's Move Is Target Of Attack by German Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 2—President Roosevelt's reported statement to the Senate Military Affairs Committee that America would support democracies and that its frontiers were now on the Rhine has produced loud and unanimous protests from the German press. This statement, together with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's pronouncement, has disturbed that uncertain calm to which Germany is always accustomed for some days after any pronouncement by Reichsführer Hitler.

Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons brought little comfort to Germany since it clearly showed that the English Government expects Herr Hitler will take the first step towards a new peace since the Munich agreement was an Anglo-French concession. England obviously wishes to see Herr Hitler give practical effect to his desire for peace by agreeing to some definite armaments limitation pact. But Herr Hitler, on the other hand, clearly demands the settlement of the colonial question first—for both Germany, Italy, and possibly for Poland—as a means of pacifying Europe and then, perhaps, he will be ready to talk of arms limitations.

The Major Difficulty

The difficulty in this problem is, of course, that Reichsführer Hitler has so often in his speeches during the last three years emphasized the military strength of Germany as the mainstay of its whole foreign political triumph. Only recently he increased Germany's military forces by a decree which is designed to keep the entire male population over 17 in a state of preparation for mobilization.

If the reaction in England to Reichsführer Hitler's speech was not hopeful, the wholehearted and practical support given to the democracies by President Roosevelt stirs an even deeper note here. The first German press reaction is naturally to describe the President as a "war agitator on behalf of Jewish interests." He is also termed a "second Wilson," and no more scornful epithet can be used in Germany today. The new action is described as an attempt to free the President from the domestic political difficulties through foreign political ventures which will also benefit the armament makers whom the President is supposed to support.

U. S.-Russian Link Charges

Such arguments are almost always used as an answer to any action or speech by President Roosevelt which is disapproved here in Germany. But it is rather amazing to read that "Washington and Moscow are at either end of the same wire," that the wirepullers are known, and that America is the aider and abettor of bolshevism.

In fact, one paper today writes that the "connection between Moscow and Wall Street is now obvious and the world must now decide whether it is for peace or war, whether it is ready to assist Germany and Italy to establish an equal status among nations and thus aid peace, or in interest of world Jewry co-operate in an openly announced attack upon Germany and Italy."

Polemics apart, there is no question but that America's open support of the democracies, and especially any indication that its frontier is the defence of France, has caused some disturbance here. Germany, for reasons which are always given for the establishment of the Anti-Comintern Pact, which extends to farthest Asia, and through its support of General Francisco Franco in Spain, clearly indicated that its frontiers are wherever "Bolshevism"—the connotation of the term is difficult to define—exists. The Reich's frontiers are conceived to be wherever world is to be "saved" through the totalitarian conceptions of civilization. Since democracy, as understood in western countries, is regarded in the Reich as only a halfway house to Bolshevism, it is obvious that it can hardly co-operate with National Socialism except on the latter's terms.

But when President Roosevelt accepts this division of the world into totalitarian and democratic countries and interprets this practically, this to Germany is a threat of war, an "attempt to destroy the efforts for European understanding."

Probably even more serious from the German viewpoint is the sale to France of American airplanes. This means an important step has been taken toward reducing the lead in aviation to which Germany owed much of its dominate position at Munich last September, and which it seems Germany is not prepared to relinquish under any conditions.

The world can have peace with Germany tomorrow—but on Germany's conditions. This excludes, at the moment at any rate, any discussion of Germany's military strength, its foreign trade methods or its treatment of Jewish subjects.

Roosevelt Assailed

BERLIN, Feb. 2 (AP)—Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels' newspaper, Der Angriff, declared today that a "storm of indignation following President Roosevelt's shameless war agitation" proved to the world that he "no longer can be counted as speaker for his people."

Reichsführer Hitler's own newspaper, "Völkischer Beobachter also joined the National Socialist press attack against what was interpreted here as a pledge by President Roosevelt to back European democracies in defense against Fascist States.

Der Angriff published the speech of Former President Hoover at Chicago last night and said Mr. Hoover clearly had pointed out that "the way of Roosevelt is the way to war."

Foreign office circles noted the attention of the French press to Mr. Roosevelt's policies as an indication that France still was unprepared to accept Germany's offered "good neighbor" policy as a basis for relations.

"Only a person who has learned nothing from the experiences of recent years could doubt that there would be repercussions if the readiness for peace expressed by the Führer only a few days ago in his great Reichstag address were met by hostility," an informed source said.

Europe Engulfed In Controversy On Roosevelt's Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 2—The controversy in the United States around what President Roosevelt may have said to the Senate Military Affairs Committee now has its counterpart in Europe.

Germany accuses the President of war mongering and talks darkly about the machinations of William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador to France, whom the Deutsche Dienst news service describes as a "bosom friend of Lenin." Democracies, on the other hand, tend to treat the matter as primarily a domestic controversy in which it would be improper to take too great an interest, especially as to do so might give aid and comfort to the isolationists.

The Daily Telegraph today recalls President Roosevelt's January message when he said "there are many methods short of war, but stronger and more effective than mere words of bringing home to aggressor Governments the sentiments of our own people."

The Telegraph adds that in speaking to the Military Affairs Committee "he seems to have indicated one of them."

In official circles nothing is said about any "understanding for positive commitments between the United States and Britain for the sale of planes and other war material."

U. S. Aid Welcomed

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Mr. Winston Churchill, veteran Conservative statesman who frequently has attacked the dictatorships, in a speech at Buckhurst Hill, Essex, last night added to pronouncements on the rapid growth of Britain's rearmament.

"I should certainly feel confident in the ability of the Royal Navy in any quarrel in which we had the good will of the United States," he said.

Mr. Churchill recounted Germany's "hammer blows at European democracy — the fall of Vienna, Prague and Barcelona," and added:

"We must all be thankful in the face of these facts that the Government and the people of the United States are following with such close attention what is happening over here and that that great Republic is rearming for her own purposes upon so immense a scale.

"Most keenly do I welcome the endorsement which Mr. Chamberlain gave a few weeks ago to Roosevelt's daring declaration."

On Jan. 5 Mr. Chamberlain took the unusual step of issuing a personal statement in which he said "the sentiments expressed" by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress the day before "will be welcomed as yet another indication of the vital role of the American democracy in world affairs, and its devotion to the ideal of ordered human progress."

President Roosevelt had warned that "storms from abroad directly challenge" religion, democracy and international good faith.

On Trail of 'Lost' Languages

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Finding a common denominator between some tribal jargon, which may well have disappeared from use centuries ago, and a more modern tongue, presents many and varied problems to the dictionary-maker.

Unless he is more than familiar with, say for instance, the age-old Mayan language, such words as "hele," "Bichocan," and "yum" might easily fail to connote more than bare translations—today, forwards, and father.

The lexicographer, tramping around the Aretic tundra, might be accosted by an Eskimo who says to him "marri," but the native is not referring to marital obligations, but merely is saying "come here." The word-seeker might parry with "Amilya," meaning, in street parlance, "ok."

And if Mayan and Eskimo languages lack connotal indications, the Indian Onondaga words are as void of meaning to the average citizen as stones on a roadway. This is evidenced in an early French-Onondaga dictionary which shows that the alphabetic conglomeration "guennirher" is simply, "I stop working."

The services of an anagram-expert might be more propitious in discovering that "grihokta" means "I stop talking" or "tachischtara," meaning "grasshopper." In the Delaware tongue one finds the curious word "ktschukquilques," also meaning grasshopper.

Up in British Columbia the "Mounties" often refer to the phonetic Chinook dictionary with words such as "chack-chack" used for the common eagle.

From North America to South Africa the climate changes, but difficult languages link the two. In Zululand workers engaged on a new Zulu-English dictionary are struggling with such words as "isi-Koba" which might mean either an ear of Kafir corn, or a forest of yellow trees; and "isi-Galo" and "izi-Galo" sounding the same, but meaning in the first case "bracelet" and "sinews of a powerful arm" in the second.

Ancient Dialects Presented

The News

FREDERICTON, New Brunswick (CP)—Malicеet Indians in the St. John River Valley like French and English better than their own tongue.

At least, they have come to use the two popular languages so much, thus threatening their own tongue with extinction, that the York Sunbury Historical Society has suggested a dictionary be compiled of the ancient dialect. The Society has urged the Provincial Government to make a grant to pay a lexicographer.

The Dictionaries

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tongues unknown to the outside world—dialects whose meanings have been hidden in remote countries and among aboriginal tribesmen—are being deciphered by a growing army of world-hunters.

Babelic barriers, more than ever before, are breaking down before the onslaught of these dictionary-makers whose workday research is pursuing one of the most romantic links between modern times and earlier ages. And with nearly 3,000 dialects and languages throughout the world, there is plenty of work to be distributed among contemporary lexicographers, for no sooner is one dictionary completed than another needs revision. In the past 20 years it has been estimated that 170,000 new words have cropped up in the English language alone.

And so word-builders begin by attacking the problem at its earliest stage. This is often in some far outpost, a lonely desert, or in the frozen north, where the work of early traders, educators, missionaries, and Army officers is brought together to start with.

Zulu Dictionary Planned

Drop down to Africa and there are plans afoot for a Zulu dictionary, even with slang terms. Prof. C. M. Doke, Johannesburg philologist, with the aid of five Zulus and five Europeans, is undertaking this work. As Zulu is the leading native language of South Africa with affiliations to dialects in other parts of Rhodesia and East Africa, the Government attaches great importance to this work.

Magistrates, civil servants, police officials, farmers, railway men, missionaries, miners, and anyone in touch with the Zulu people are being asked to help, since the work will not only cover the classical Zulu of other times, but the modern jargon.

The last Zulu dictionary published was a Zulu-English work brought out by Alfred T. Bryant, missionary, in 1905, with grammar and concise history notes of the Zulu people.

Another member of the newer lexicographers is George Roerich of the Roerich Museum, who is at the present engaged in India preparing a Tibetan-English dictionary for the Himalaya Research Institute. For consultant he has the monumental Linguistic Survey of India, a Government publication brought out in 1917 by Sir George A. Grierson, Calcutta, for the purpose of identifying languages and dialects.

And even before that time, there was the Anglo-Indian dictionary by George Clifford Whitworth of the Bombay Civil Service, published in 1885. The Linguistic Survey itself includes more than 695 different languages and dialects now spoken in India.

Light Thrown on Customs

From still existent tongues to languages that have slipped out of sight with their users, the dictionary-maker draws no line. The ancient Mayan tongue of South America has often caused researchers to wonder, and although a French-Mayan dictionary appeared in 1884, written by the Frenchman Conte de Charency, another work with English equivalents is expected in the not too distant future. Such a work is expected to throw new light not only upon the language, but also upon the customs and habitat of those primitive people.

From South America's Mayans it is a far jump across the Atlantic to the land of the Celts, for that is where another dictionary-maker is soon to begin work upon a Scottish National Dictionary of 10 volumes, which will supplement Jamieson's Dictionary of the Scottish Language. The latter work, published in 1808, is surely creditable for one man, and the Etymological Dictionary of the Gaelic Language by Alexander Macbain in 1911 has more than paved the way for the newer and more complete work that is contemplated.

Conversations With Eskimos

Another word collection is planned for expeditions into the Arctic regions—perhaps so that conversations with Eskimos may be enjoyed on lonely winter evenings. Instead of employing the customary alphabet for Eskimo and Indian words, as was the case in an Eskimo-English Government-sponsored Vocabulary published in London in 1850, characters similar to those used in shorthand are being used. This alphabet, known as a syllabarium, which was used as early as 1887, has grown from 60 symbols to more than 100. It is a convenient form, far shorter than the English language and even used by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who post notices in syllabic characters at eastern Arctic settlements relative to conserving game and other advice.

Even the birds haven't escaped the lexicographers, for now the United States Government, it is reported, is preparing a dictionary of nicknames of birds. Bird lovers know how the same bird has a different name in various localities, as the black duck, which is blue wing in Nova Scotia, blackjack in Kentucky, brown duck in New Jersey, velvet in Wisconsin, and nigger duck in Connecticut. W. L. McAtee, who is editing this dictionary, mentions that the various nicknames of the blue heron would weigh down a family tree, as it is called big fly-up-the-creek and highboy because it is long-legged. In North Carolina it is old cranky, and in Texas long Tom.

So the bulky dictionary becomes more than a dry-as-dust volume when its pages are pictorial and its reading matter interesting and diversified, and there is still material at hand in any country and among any group of people for would-be lexicographers of the present day.

Vatican Disputes Hitler

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano today disputed Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's denial of religious persecution in Germany with a list of grievances which it said were deplored and protested.

[In his Reichstag speech Jan. 30 Herr Hitler said "no one in Germany has hitherto been persecuted for his religious views only, nor will anyone be persecuted on that account."]

The Vatican organ said whether the Church was persecuted by National Socialists depended on what was meant by persecution.

Herr Hitler's words insisting that churchmen must refrain from any conflict with National Socialism were said by the newspaper to raise the question whether the Reichsführer meant to deprive the Church of such liberties as it enjoys in the United States and France.

In such a case, separation of Church from State in Germany "would produce a new and more unjust form of persecution," the paper said.

Grievances listed by L'Osservatore were:

1. The prohibition it said had been placed on free practice of religion in Germany;
2. The "almost theatrical" trials of clergy;
3. Dissolution of Roman Catholic Action, the Roman Catholic lay organization;
4. National Socialist marriage legislation "contrary to the sanctity of Christian marriage";
5. Abolition of confessional schools, removal of crucifixes from schools, and limitation of instruction to "what does not contradict principles of National Socialist doctrines."

The paper accused Chancellor Hitler of "a campaign of apostasy."

Italy Drops American Films

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Will H. Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributers of America, said today that American motion picture companies had abandoned all their business in Italy on Dec. 31, 1938, in accordance with an Italian governmental decree.

He said the royal decree voided all contracts, set up a governmental monopoly for the distribution of imported pictures under flat rate on terms determined solely by Italian authorities, and provided that exceptions could be made only on agreement by several Italian ministries.

"Such agreements have not been obtainable," Mr. Hays added, "so the American companies had no choice except entirely to cease distribution in Italy. This all American companies have done."

Formation last September of an Italian film monopoly to control importation of foreign films was the beginning of the end for American film agencies in Italy. The reason given at the time for the ban on American films was the need of cutting down on the outward flow of gold.

The Government film monopoly, known as ENIC, was empowered by a decree to buy and distribute foreign films. It became the sole avenue for film import. Thus the maintenance of foreign film agencies in Italy was made unnecessary.

However, a few of the larger American film producers maintained offices in Italy until Dec. 31, 1938, if only to avoid dismissing employees.

The Italian Government let it be known at the time of the closing that no American films would be imported, unless, perhaps, they be of exceptional quality.

Preliminary steps in the direction of banning American films were seen in the construction of an elaborate film center near Rome in 1937, and cutting of the proportion of foreign films to one half.

Alabama Moves to Apply Tax on Federal Holdings

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Alabama moved Feb. 1 to tax Federal property, securities, and salaries in line with President Roosevelt's recommendation for reciprocal income assessments by Federal and State governments.

Already passed by the State House of Representatives are bills to tax Federal property and income from Federal securities, and pending is a measure to subject Federal employees to State income taxes.

Russia Again Warns Japan

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Soviet Government reported last night a new clash on the Siberian-Manchukuo border after months of quiet and announced Japan was being warned "of possible consequences."

A communiqué was issued stating 18 Japanese and Manchukuoan soldiers attempted the day before to take possession of a Soviet island in the Argun River, which forms the northwestern boundary between Japan's protectorate of Manchukuo and Siberia.

After a brief exchange of rifle and machine-gun fire, the communiqué said, a defending Soviet force of one lieutenant and five men forced the Japanese to retire carrying seven men, killed or wounded. One Soviet soldier was reported wounded.

The communiqué, noting that "clashes again are becoming more frequent," said the Soviet Chargé d'Affaires in Tokyo had been instructed to deliver a strong protest to the Japanese Government, "and to warn of possible consequences."

The Soviet Far-Eastern border has been quiet for some months following the incident of last August when Japanese and Russian troops fought for Changkufeng Hill, near the junction of the Siberian, Manchukuo and Korean borders.

TOKYO, Feb. 2 (AP)—Domei, the official Japanese News Agency, reported today from Hsinking, capital of Manchukuo, that a Manchukuoan garrison had killed five Soviet Russian soldiers and wounded three in a clash 60 miles northeast of Manchuli.

[Manchuli, on the northwest border of Manchukuo, is that point at which the railroad across Siberia reaches Manchukuo.]

Domei said officials had protested to the Soviet Consulate at Harbin.

The agency said authorities reported a force of 100 Russians had crossed the frontier but that the Manchukuoan force suffered no casualties.

The Foreign Office here said it had fragmentary reports of a "minor incident." The War Ministry disclaimed knowledge of any border clash.

U. S. Planes for Peru

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Army co-operated today in the delivery of American-made military planes to Peru while members of Congress debated the sale of warplanes to France.

Officials said seven aircraft to be flown to South America would be permitted to use Army flying fields in this country and the Panama Canal Zone.

They added that similar co-operation had been extended to Mexico and some Central American Governments in the delivery of planes purchased in this country. These countries in turn have permitted the passage of American Army and Navy aircraft en route to Panama.

Military circles viewed the Peruvian purchases as significant in the light of Administration plans to stimulate American aircraft sales in South America. Peru has been a heavy purchaser of Italian planes, and an Italian aircraft assembly plant is located there. Italy staged a rival air show at Lima last year when the naval aircraft carrier Saratoga visited the Peruvian capital.

Border Truce? Loyalists Stand Firm

French at work on truce at border to prevent Loyalists from being driven into France.

Cortes Supports Negrin, who urges determined Loyalist resistance—Panic declared at end.

FIGUERAS Spain, Feb. 2 (By Courier to the French Border) (AP)—With the full backing of the Spanish Parliament, Premier Juan Negrin today urged Government forces on to a new stand against the Insurgent armies driving northward through Catalonia.

The Cortes, which adjourned early this morning after a dramatic meeting in an underground chamber of the ancient fort of Figueras, gave the Premier a unanimous vote of confidence, despite the loss of Barcelona and other recent setbacks.

The Premier told the Deputies a new line of defense was being erected in northern Catalonia which should check the Insurgent advance.

He acknowledged that panic had shaken the civilian population and armed forces in the last week, before and after the fall of Barcelona, but said the Government had taken measures to end it. He attributed it largely to "organized lies and rumors" spread by Insurgent sympathizers.

Visited the Line

"We will fix a line the enemy cannot pass, and on that line they will break their advance," Señor Negrin declared. "Our line is now being fixed. I saw it myself yesterday.

"Men are fighting to the death. We must fight the enemy until we lose the last inch of Catalonian territory. This means prolongation of the war with all its consequences.

"If we lose Catalonia we still have the central zone."

He enumerated the Government's three war aims as:

1. A guarantee of independence for Spain and freedom from foreign influence.
2. A Government desired by the people.
3. Liquidation of the war without persecution to permit all Spaniards to join in the country's reconstruction.

Only 62 Deputies out of 420 who constitute the normal Cortes met in the whitewashed vault of the thirteenth-century stronghold near Figueras. The meeting was held in great secrecy to escape Insurgent bombings.

Members of the Union Republic, Left Republican, Socialist, Communist, Catalonian Left Republican, and Basque Nationalist Parties gave unconditional support to the Government.

The Premier's words of confidence were carried to the civilian population and the troops by makeshift newspapers and by means of public criers.

Reorganization Results

The Government's titanic task of reorganization, meanwhile, began to show results.

The Army in the upper Pyrenees and the forces along the coast were reported in communication with each other along a continuous front running through the Montseny Mountains below Gerona.

Roads were cleared of the once panicky throngs and the refugees were distributed throughout the Catalonian countryside.

Ministries were installed and working at Figueras, with telephone, telegraph, censorship, and other services functioning.

Insurgent air raids, which were a constant factor when the Government was at Barcelona, have followed the ministries northward and now come with the same regularity over Figueras and the surrounding towns like Gerona and La Junquera.

Flour for Barcelona

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, sent an urgent order to Havre, France, today to speed 15,000 barrels of American flour to Barcelona, where thousands were reported in hunger.

Dispatches from Barcelona indicated supplies could reach the City from the South only by truck along a shell-torn road.

The Red Cross acted after receiving an appeal from Juan F. de Cardenas, of New York, American agent for General Franco.

Insurgents Make Arrests

BARCELONA, Feb. 2 (AP)—Insurgent police today disclosed the arrest of a large number of persons described as "having stained their hands with the blood of their brothers."

Thus far no executions have been reported in Barcelona since its capture by the Insurgents Jan. 26.

Among those arrested was Eduardo Barriobero, Former President of the Popular Military Tribunal, who it was announced would be charged with murder.

Barriobero was accused of having extorted money from wealthy residents of Barcelona by threats.

U. S.-Owned Property In Barcelona Safe

By the Associated Press

Barcelona, Feb. 2

All-American owned properties got through the Insurgent siege and capture of Barcelona without damage, Douglas Flood, Acting United States Consul-General, reported today.

These include holdings of International Telephone & Telegraph Company, the International Banking Corporation, General Motors and Ford assembly plants, the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, and eight offices of American film companies.

Orderly Evacuation

In the event of the Government relinquishing the struggle in Catalonia, French sources said, General Franco might agree to a truce not only to permit the orderly evacuation of noncombatants into France but to give the remaining soldiers a chance to surrender with their arms rather than take them across the Border.

Such a truce would leave a 15 to 30-mile band of territory running along the Pyrenees and foothills from Puigcerda to the sea.

This area would be supplied with food from France for an agreed period before occupation by the Insurgents.

Albert Sarraut, Interior Minister, and Marc Rucart, Minister of Health, left for Paris after inspecting the Border area where latest French estimates placed at 45,000 the number of refugees who had entered France since the fall of Barcelona. In addition to these, 10,000 deserters from the Spanish Government Army were said to have crossed the Border.

French troops patrolled roads on both sides of the Frontier, ready to control any flood of retreating Government soldiers. Heavy French reinforcements streamed into the zone to barricade France against a possible mass retreat.

Insurgents Drive On

Meanwhile Insurgent pressure on Government armies was exerted without a let-up. General Franco's troops moved into Gerona Province, last uninvaded part of Government Catalonia, with the capture of Vich, Tordera and Fogas de Tordera, all about 40 miles from Barcelona.

Yesterday the fighting lines started at Blanes, on the Mediterranean 38 miles northeast of Barcelona, and ran through to San Martin de Centellas, 23 miles due north of Barcelona, from there to Avia, 26 miles south of Bourg-Madame, and on to the Andorran Frontier, somewhere near Seo de Urgel.

Since the capture of Barcelona Jan. 26, Insurgents have occupied 500 square miles of territory. They were 20 miles from Gerona yesterday on the Barcelona-Gerona highway.

French authorities estimated that 5,000 Government troops had fled into France. Half that number, they stated, had been sent back to Spain, with 800 returning to the battle lines today.

Japan Warns Yangtze Colony

SHANGHAI, Feb. 2 (AP)—Japanese warned foreign consuls today they planned an immediate offensive against Lushan Mountain and advised that the estimated 65 foreigners there be evacuated before Feb. 10.

The foreigners, including more than a dozen Americans, are at Kuling, Chinese summer resort on top of the mountain, which is 14 miles south of Kiukiang, Yangtze River port below Hankow.

The Japanese offered to aid in the evacuation and warned that the foreigners who remained would do so at "their own risk since the Japanese cannot be responsible for damages or injuries."

The Japanese spokesman estimated the foreigners at Kuling included 37 British, 12 Americans, nine Germans and seven of other nationalities. Associated Press files in Shanghai list names and addresses of 18 Americans believed to be in Kuling.

The note to foreign consuls stipulated the evacuation must take place in daylight and in one group, which must carry their national flags. It left the foreigners to make their own arrangements with 4,000 or 5,000 Chinese guerrillas entrenched on the mountain.

The guerrillas previously had held up the evacuation of a number of foreigners from Kuling pending negotiations with the Government at Chungking.

The Japanese spokesman asserted the Japanese could give no promises of safety in the event any refused to leave, and not specific promise they would be permitted to return when peace and order are restored.

Japanese forces already encircled Lushan with outposts approximately halfway up the mountainside.

The spokesman asserted he had information the Chinese were using foreign-owned property for barracks and hinted Japanese planes were planning to bomb the Chinese.

It was understood the United States and British Consul Generals referred the question to their home governments.

Australia Studies Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Schools in the United States are very well equipped, but they are over-organized, declared Lionel C. Robson, headmaster of the Sydney Church of England Grammar School, one of the leading private secondary schools in Sydney, who recently returned from studying the latest educational methods in the United Kingdom, the United States, Sweden and Finland.

American private schools "try to do consciously many things which in Australia and England come naturally uot of the environment of a great public school," he said.

"They are almost too conscious of the effort to produce character and initiative and leadership. The result is a certain appearance of sophistication and lack of spontaneity. Their work is thorough, but inclined to be leveled down to university requirements.

"There is no sufficient equivalent of the honors work done in Australian schools and the best American pupils are not up to the standard of Australia's best. Americans realize the need, and many of the good school and university men are looking for a higher standard.

"The boys are sane, robust fellows, not unlike Australian boys in temperament."

Asked about the possibilities of the American system of co-education for boys and girls, Mr. Robson said: "I saw nothing which leads me to form a more favorable opinion of co-education than I have held in the past. Although co-educational schools are very satisfactory in certain environments, they did not seem to me to produce the kind of atmosphere or discipline which we have so far found satisfactory in Australian circumstances."

Mr. Robson said that in public education in the United States, he had found too much emphasis placed on administration and organization, and too great a diffuseness in subject matter and in method.

"It is scarcely to be wondered at, because the unemployment problem is throwing a heavy strain on educational systems," he said. "Secondary schools and colleges are crowded. Vast numbers probably would not be at school if there were jobs to go to."

Mr. Robson said that the good English public schools were doing better work in secondary education than any other schools he had seen. "Any notion that they are old-fashioned or out of date in their attitude towards education is erroneous," he remarked. "In fact, many of those which have the reputation of being very conservative are soundly progressive. Their sixth form work is of a standard far above that of other countries, and they definitely take the lead in scholarship."

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Rublee Expects Berlin Talks To Ease Jewish Problem

BERLIN, Feb. 2 (AP)—George Rublee and two aides ended conversations in Berlin today on the Jewish question and Mr. Rublee, American Director of the Intergovernmental Refugee Committee, said that he hoped they would "lead to a very great improvement in the situation."

Mr. Rublee, Joseph Cotton, Jr., and Robert T. Pell, left the German Capital after a final conference in which Dr. Helmuth Wohlthat, Field Marshal Hermann Göring's personal representative, initialed a secret document giving German reactions to proposals for mass emigration of Jews from Germany.

The Americans had been here since Jan. 10.

A communiqué said that the conversations "resulted in clarifying the Committee's program" so that Mr. Rublee "will be able to give details of it to the International Governmental Committee when it meets in London, Feb. 13."

A German spokesman said that he hoped sincerely that Mr. Rublee's proposals would find favor with at least a few governments, but he did not expect all 32 nations on the Intergovernmental Committee to agree to them.

The proposals were understood to aim at opening up vast areas in certain countries for Jewish settlements.

The German spokesman said he felt certain that if "but a few important nations with land available" could accept them, the German Government for its part would be found to be "probably surprisingly generous" in making its contribution to a solution of the problem.

Czechs to Expel Jews

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Feb. 2 (AP)—Czechoslovakia embarked on an anti-Jewish program today after the pattern of its neighbor, Germany.

A Government commentary gave the need of room for her own people as the reason for two decrees requiring immigrants who came here after Jan. 1, 1938, to leave within six months and providing for re-examination of all citizenships.

The re-examination of citizenship applies to all persons naturalized after Nov. 1, 1918, or who settled in Czechoslovakia since Jan. 1, 1938, if they are unable to produce proof they are Czech, Slovak, or Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenian) Nationals.

The decree sets April 30 as the time limit. The word "Jew" was not used in the decree although it affects persons of the Jewish confession exclusively. From 14,000 to 15,000 Jews may be affected.

The Constitution does not provide for discrimination among people of differing race or religion, but private informants said that with few exceptions only Aryan citizenship would be recognized by the examiners.

When Jews have lost their citizenship they will be classed as immigrants, thus coming under the second decree requiring all to leave within six months.

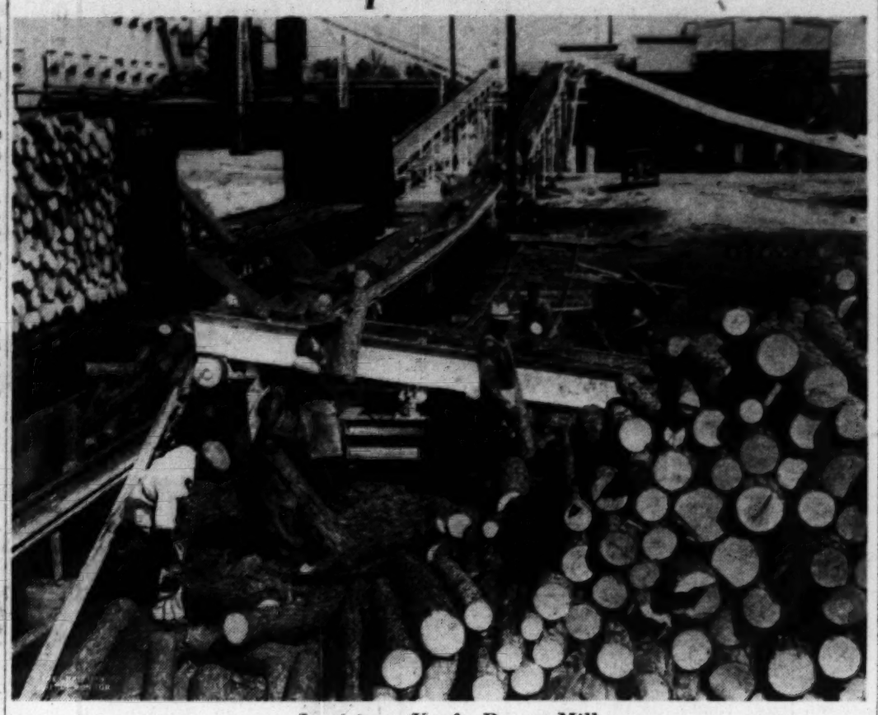
A definite place of residence may be assigned to them before expiration of the time limit.

The measures stemmed from the September accord at Munich, by which Czechoslovakia lost territory to Germany, Hungary, and Poland.

A commentary attached to the decrees said the Government, as a result of the reduction in its territory, must see to it that the native population retains its opportunities for work.

For this reason, the commentary added, the turning out of all immigrants had become necessary although Czechoslovakia heretofore has granted asylum to many political refugees.

Forests Send Pulp Wood to Southern Mills



Louisiana Kraft Paper Mill

Pine logs are being carried by chain belt up the "debarker," where they will be jostled against each other until all bark is knocked off. They are then shot one at a time through the chipper, which, like a giant meat grinder, reduces the log to small chips, before it starts through the mill to be made into paper.

Noted New York Welfare Groups To Join Forces

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Arrangements for the merger of two of New York City's best known and most important social organizations, the New York Association for improving the condition of the poor and the Charity Organization Society are on here. Walter S. Gifford, President of the charity organization and Barklie Henry, President of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, jointly made the announcement, disclosing that the boards of their organizations had authorized their officers to take the necessary legal steps to consolidate.

Since both organizations are chartered by the State, a spokesman for the two bodies declared that although the merger would, in effect, be accomplished at once as far as the two social agencies were concerned, legal intricacies would require a special act of the Legislature to give the merger official recognition.

"The decision to merge was prompted by a wish by both societies to meet the community's demands for their service in the most effective manner," the announcement says. "It is hoped that through consolidation, the extent of helpfulness which they are able to render to families in difficulties in the three boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx and Queens will be greatly increased."

The two organizations have closely co-operated in their work here, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor having been founded in 1843. It operates in Manhattan and The Bronx. The Charity Organization Society was founded in 1882 and operates in Manhattan and Queens. They are two of the largest and oldest social welfare organizations in the country and are nonsectarian.

The same objectives will be sought by the merged organizations as were pursued separately, the announcement says, adding that the name of the new organization will be announced later.

"The chief field of endeavor of both organizations has been preventing unnecessary distress and suffering which may cause breakdown of family life and providing prompt personal and individual attention by competent social workers to families in need of advice or assistance and the rehabilitation of families in difficulties," the announcement says.

"The plan is to have the new society organize a division to emphasize study of problems underlying the maintenance of vigorous family and community life, to aid in securing their continuous improvement, and to help meet new conditions with wisdom and effectiveness. The boards of the two agencies believe that in the future, as in the past, the role of the private agency is to move forward to new advances in the field of human well being."

The officers, boards of directors and staffs of both organizations will be merged to carry on the work of the new organization.

Defense of England and France Revives Channel Tunnel Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The perennial vision of engineers—a tunnel under the English Channel from Dover to Calais—is under discussion again as the result of proposals both in France and England.

Attention was drawn to renewed efforts for the project when M. Marcel Boucher, Deputy for the Vosges Department, submitted a £22,000,000 proposal for a rail and road tunnel to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies.

But little was said of the fact that, at the same time Baron Emile d'Erlanger, head of the famous Franco-British private banking house of Erlangers, and Chairman of the Channel Tunnel Company, Ltd., was pressing in England for collaboration between the two Governments on the question of the tunnel.

"It has," he declares, "passed the stage where private enterprise can do anything."

The Channel Tunnel Company, which has a history of 60 years, a capital of £91,351 and an office without a telephone in the offices of the Southern Railway, declares itself to be "quiescent."

Awaits Government Action

"The Company is waiting for Government action," Mr. T. H. Cramp, the Secretary, said. "We do not intend to do anything ourselves. Initiative must now come from outside; then the tunnel will become a certainty.

"It is not generally known, however, that this company is ready to start work on the tunnel at a moment's notice."

It is also not generally known that, in 1930, when the House of Commons decided against the tunnel by a majority of seven votes out of some 400, contracts for work on the tunnel had actually been drawn up.

The Channel Tunnel Company's plan is to drive a pilot tunnel through the sea bed first, to prove that there is no flaw in the impervious clay bed, and then to build a dual track, "subway-sized" railway tunnel which would come to the surface several miles inland on each side of the English Channel and thus be more easily safeguarded in time of emergency.

B. Boucher has put forward a slightly more ambitious program. He anticipates the construction of a similar pilot tunnel, followed by two full-size railroad tunnels, 32 miles long, plus a road tunnel, which would emerge several miles inland, on either side of La Manche. His scheme, he declares, would take five years to complete and cost £22,000,000.

M. Boucher's plan is being supported on both sides of the channel on the grounds of military expediency.

Strategic Defense Move

Curiously enough, "military expediency" which is now thought by some to make the tunnel necessary has been the very reason for passing up the scheme for the past century.

"Between two nations whose very existence faces the same risks a rapid and safe communicating link is of capital importance and of the utmost urgency," states M. Boucher.

"The plan should have been completed long ago. With the international situation as it is, the tunnel is specially important," declares Baron d'Erlanger.

"For defense purposes the tunnel would be very important," adds Mr. Cramp.

The channel tunnel scheme is in its 138th year. It was first officially discussed in 1802, when Charles James Fox, British statesman, talked about it with Napoleon as a means for bringing about an alliance between the two countries. For sufficiently obvious military reasons the tunnel plan was quickly dropped by the British, although Napoleon is said to have continued to favor it.

French engineers continued to work on plans for the tunnel, and after the middle of the nineteenth century M. Thomé de Gamond joined forces with William Lowe and Sir James Brunlees, builder of the railroad tunnel under the Mersey at Liverpool. With them also worked Sir John Hawkshaw, one of de Lesseps' assistants on the Suez canal.

At last the tunnel seemed practical politics. But politics were in a state of flux, and the first borings were just about to take place when France went to war with Prussia and the work ceased.

Vetoed by Small Majority

Afterward companies were formed in both countries and shafts sunk. On the British side boring 2,026 yards long were made; on the French side 1,700 yards of tunnel were constructed. But military tacticians were disturbed at the possibility that the tunnel could be used by an enemy, and despite the fact that a research commission set up by the British Government in 1882 reported that this was an impossibility, a committee of the Lords and Commons decided against the tunnel by a majority of two votes, on the grounds that its construction might weaken defense.

The Committee of Imperial Defense vetoed the scheme when it was revived in 1907, and again in 1914.

Marshal Foch was sorry. He is reported to have declared after the war that "had there been a tunnel under the Channel before the war, it might have prevented the war."

The Committee of Imperial Defense reported against the tunnel again in 1924, and yet again in 1930. There seems a possibility that now, however, opinion has swung round to the view that as the tunnel could fairly easily be flooded in emergency, there is little military reason for opposing it. Civilian experts, like those of the special committee appointed under the Economic Advisory Council in 1930, incline to the view that the construction of the tunnel "would be of economic advantage to the country."

Vast Sums Found Need to Improve New York Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Millions of dollars must be spent in the near future to bring New York State's "antiquated system of teacher training" up to date, Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago said here Feb 1 at the first of six discussions arranged by the Public Education Association on issues raised in the reports of the Regents' inquiry.

If the State wishes to regain its lost leadership in teacher-education, Dr. Judd states, "it must first of all take steps to bring the colleges and normal schools of the State into accord and drop the tradition of aloofness of the liberal arts college from the problems of the lower school.

He recommended vigorous, carefully studied experimentation on the part of all schools with emphasis on the content of the course rather than on the time spent in study, stating "if the State Department of Education would spend its energy checking the results of teacher-preparation rather than demanding so and so many hours of this and that, prescribed subject progress would, I feel sure, result."

In his Regents inquiry report, Dr. Judd urged that some normal schools be abandoned, or at least have their functions changed, but he taxed the Legislature with having "fortified the one institution about which I was most certain as to its indefensibility by giving it a substantial appropriation for a new building."

Dr. Judd made a plea for more social science instruction, for a more careful quota based on possible teacher-employment, for more drastic selection of candidates for admission, for the dropping of inefficient probationers, and the retirement of teachers in service when that seems wise.

Dr. Judd concluded with a point on which he said little in his formal report to the inquiry, namely recognition for worth, saying, "I believe that the most useful measure which could be adopted to improve the teaching profession would be the establishment of some system of rewards which would give recognition to the most highly competent teachers in the school system. If the Regents or New York City School Board would recognize each year a small number of the best teachers by some substantial award, such as a leave of absence with salary for study or travel, the stimulation would be felt throughout the system."

Each of the subsequent five discussions will be held late in the afternoon and will be followed by a luncheon at which members of the City School staff will be present.

The series will close on April 26.

All South Asks Is Equality With Other National Areas

The South Breaks Its Shackles

Second of 12 articles

By Nate R. White

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FALMOUTH, Ky.—"All clear! Come aboard!"

Chains clink. Water laps lazily against the Ohio River ferry, off the A. and P. Highway below Ripley.

A Kentucky car follows that of Massachusetts tourists. Wood chocks are trigged behind and in front of the autos' rear wheels; an iron bar is clanged across the ferry driveway; paddle wheels gnaw at the water. The boat quivers. Deftly the riverman in the pilot-house noses his bulky charge into the stream, and as it approaches the Kentucky shore the quaint old-fashioned Front Street of Augusta appears more distinct.

To the rear are Ohio's rugged hills. In front are Kentucky's. They stand as guardians of the stream.

The strength and bounty of the entire South and Southwest lie beyond, a vast area of great natural wealth and great human lack, a land where dwell a people with a variety of cultures which knit to form a distinct American pattern, a land inhabited by more than 30,000,000 Americans, the whites practically all Anglo-Saxon in origin, the Negroes rooted to the soil to which they were transplanted.

More Formidable Barriers

It is hard to conceive of this land at odds with any other. Yet that quivering ferry—and the slender steel bridges up the Ohio at Maysville and down the stream at Cincinnati and Louisville—do not yet symbolize a land united. They indicate a Nation which still needs to synchronize itself.

Far more formidable and determined than the River, far less natural but definitely more harmful are those man-made, invisible barriers which would destroy democracy and stir up discontent along this rambling circuitous stream.

What are these invisible lines of the New World? What do they mean? Why are they there?

It is relatively simple to settle in a parlor way Europe's military and economic conflicts when they are thousands of miles away. China's duress becomes a "transitional period" when objectified by the Pacific Ocean. But nearness localizes and sectionalizes objectivity and common logic when the camera focuses on the social and economic frontiers of America.

Wants Free Access to Markets

And these frontiers are where region meets region, where North and East meet South and Southwest.

Until 1910 the South was still recovering from the Civil War. By that year the region finally achieved the status of wealth it formerly had attained in 1860, according to Dr. Oliver C. Carmichael, Chancellor of Vanderbilt University. Fifty years were lost to the region in an industrial way.

Since 1910 the South has made rapid progress—industrially, economically, educationally. Today, it has reached a stage of development where it can begin to see a measure of success for all of its difficult years. It has also reached a stage where it is demanding a hearing for readjustments in the national economic setup.

The South today wants free access to the markets of the North and East. Fifty-one per cent of the Nation's consumers live in this territory. Its magnetic pull on industrialists is strong—southern industrialists no less than any other.

The point at issue rests on the national freight structure, maintained by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and largely, it is said, demanded and supported by northern and eastern carriers. This structure divides the United States into five freight-rate regions, using the territory east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, the Eastern region as "Official" with a basis of 100 per cent.

The Southern level has a basis of 139 per cent to official territory, the Western trunk-line area, 147 per cent, the Southwestern area, including most of Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma, 175 per cent, and the Mountain Pacific region, 171 per cent.

What are the inequalities in the freight structure? These range from 12 per cent on cotton piece goods in South Carolina to from 39 to 60 per cent on products of Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi, 50 per cent on cottonseed oil, and 50 to 75 per cent on the products of Arkansas and Texas.

In other words shippers in these States must pay this amount per hundred pounds over and above the normal freight charge per ton mile.

Some Cases in Point

Arkansas asks this question: "How may a manufacturer of a commodity in Little Rock sell his goods in Chicago with a freight rate of $1.95 per 100 pounds when a manufacturer of a similar commodity in Auburn, New York, has a rate of $1.38, although the distance Little Rock to Chicago is 600 miles, and from Auburn to Chicago 626 miles?"

Louisiana looks at it this way: "The people in the Ohio-Michigan-eastern Indiana area consume 11 per cent of all the sugar consumed in the United States. That is a lot of sugar. The Northern carriers have raised a tariff barrier, however, and we can't get in with our native-grown and processed sugar. Where it costs a northern sugar refiner 30 cents a hundred pounds to ship his sugar to a point in the area, it costs us 60 cents for the same distance.

"We can't sell to the area at all. What we ask is that we be charged at the same ratio on the same commodity as in the North, penalized only by our distance from the market. If the distance we have to haul costs us 10 cents a hundred pounds more, that is all right. We can absorb 10 cents to meet northern competition, but we can't absorb 30 cents."

Southerners are well aware that New England governors defend the freight structure by pointing out that tremendous investments in industry have been made in the North and East under this "traditional and historic" freight policy, and that these investments should not be threatened by free southern competition. They know that New England contends that the North and East are entitled to this protective differential because of advantages the South enjoys in climate, all-American labor, and cheaper operating costs. "The freight differentials should balance the South's advantages and make us equal," the logic runs.

Have Some Special Rates

To these rebuttals, Southerners reply that they have been successful in securing special commodity rates on some articles manufactured in the South—but that on most processed articles the freight differentials are prohibitive. State chambers of commerce tell of losing business because of the freight structure. Especially is this true in border states, such as North Carolina and Kentucky.

The South asks that the United States find a way to forge a national freight-rate structure. The present structure like Topsy "just growed," railroad costs in each region differing according to the development of the region, and the physical barriers in the way of the roads. Today, however, it is the firm conviction of many expert students of the problem that the only solution for the Nation's economic unbalance is a complete revision of this set-up.

Why Specialize on Freight?

"The railroads have been treated as a national problem. Their crisis is considered a national crisis," observers say. "Why then should the railroad freight structure be on a regional basis? A national transportation system should serve the Nation as a whole and not any favored region," it is argued.

So too, it is claimed that the consumers of the North and East have a legitimate right to the advantage of lower prices to be had by the fair competition of southern with northern products.

Another argument advanced by Southerners in favor of parity freight rates is that the purchasing power in the southern region would receive a definite lift. "Look at the increased market for products made in the East in this Southern field if our own Southern plants could enlarge and pay better wages because of increased sales in the great Eastern market," they affirm.

Actually then, the South bases much of its economic pressures on an enforced low purchasing power which it believes is directly traceable to handicaps in the artificial freight barrier to the eastern market. "There is your Problem No. 1," Southerners say.

Roosevelt Points To Need in Chile

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt earnestly directed the Nation's attention Feb. 1 to the Chilean earthquake with a suggestion that persons and organizations, wishing to help, co-ordinate their efforts through the American Red Cross.

"The Chilean disaster is of such tragic proportions," the President said, "as to merit the most prompt and generous response from the American public."

The Red Cross announced that it had been advised by George E. Smith, its representative in Chile, that 18,000 injured were in need. The organization said 500 Army tents would be shipped Feb. 2 from the Canal Zone and that a large consignment of hospital supplies would be sent by plane from the United States.

Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the Red Cross said the organizations already had sent $11,000 in cash and $14,000 worth of hospital supplies to Chile.

Ecuador Aid to Chile

QUITO, Ecuador (AP)—An extraordinary congress authorized Feb. 1 the donation of 100,000 pesos ($6950) for relief in the Chilean quake zone.

Planes Removed Injured

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—Two United States Army bombers, an American commercial plane, and an Argentine hospital plane started bringing out injured survivors from small towns in the region devastated by an earthquake Jan. 24.

Clearing House of Ideas Planned for U. S. Schools

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Council on Education will establish a clearing house for information on successful practices and promising experiments in teaching, Dr. Karl W. Bigelow, director of the Council's commission on teacher education, announced Jan. 28.

He said nation-wide co-operation with faculties of various institutions of higher education preparing teachers, state education officers, local school authorities, and educational associations would be sought. The new project was made possible through a $320,000 subsidy from the General Education Board, Dr. Bigelow said.

Village Bans Change

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRESTBURY, England — Inhabitants of this Old-World Cheshire village want to keep it as it is, and vigorous steps are being taken to combat an attempt to turn the village street into a broad highway.

Ninety per cent of the property owners in the district are expected to sign an agreement drawn up by the Prestbury Parish Council and the Macclesfield Rural Council, and approved by the Cheshire County Council and, in principle, by the Ministry of Health, under which an order is to be made for the preservation of virtually all the buildings now fronting onto the main street.

Under this order owners of properties included in the agreement will not be able to demolish them without the consent of the rural district council. Any proposals to alter the exteriors of existing buildings or erect new ones must be examined by an advisory panel appointed by the Council for the Preservation of Rural England.

Prestbury, it is understood, is the first village of its kind in respect of which such an order and scheme has been drawn up. Other villages, it is thought, may follow suit.

Property owners should gain rather than lose by signing the agreement, it is said, for it is upon the picturesque character of Prestbury village that its prosperity largely depends.

Tractor-Train Haul Planned

EDMONTON, Alberta (AP)—Plans for a 700-mile tractor-train freight haul are being completed by Frank Corser, lumberman. He plans to haul freight from McMurray to the Yellowknife mining field.

Slums Clearance Needs More Cash

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Housing Authority said in its annual report Jan. 31 that "a long hiatus" was in prospect for the slum-clearance and low-rent housing program unless Congress appropriated more money.

In its first year USHA used up an original authorization of $500,000,000 and the subsequent authorization of $300,000,000. Administrator Nathan Straus officially estimated future needs at not less than $500,000,000.

A. F. of L. Supports More U. S. Housing

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—American Federation of Labor leadership backed Jan. 31 increased Federal housing aid as an employment spur, but looked askance at a potential "army of handymen" being created through the Government's youth program.

The Federation's Executive Council voted support of amendments to extend and enlarge the New Deal's slum clearance and low rent housing program.

The A. F. of L. Building Trades Department informed the Council that amendments to the Low Cost Housing Act already introduced by Senator Robert F. Wagner, (D) of New York, would double the scope of the program and the employment for building trades mechanics.

William Green, President of the A. F. of L., said the Wagner amendments called for Congressional authorization of an additional $800,000,000 for loans on slum clearance and low rent housing projects and another $25,000,000 Government subsidy for the rent schedules.

Of All Things . . . !

Ice Wall Prevents Flood

GRAND MARAIS, Minn. (AP)—This town of 800 was saved from being flooded by a wall of ice 30 feet high and 50 feet thick that held off storm-lashed waves from Lake Superior.

Danger from the towering waves which threatened a repetition of the flood that last year caused destruction of property was believed past Feb. 2 as the 40-mile-an-hour wind subsided and the temperature continued to drop.

The ice wall extended for miles along the shore and the lowering temperatures helped guarantee that it would protect the town, 40 miles from the Canadian border, from further assault by gales.

Labor Saving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Designed to reduce the laborious work of clerks at the San Jose office of the State Employment Service, a device which combines five stamping operations into one has been invented by J. Paul Hurd and Lewis Pryor, employees of the local staff.

Constructed at a cost of approximately $2, the gadget is composed of five rubber stamps, two nuts, two screws, a short section of bedpost, a piece of kindling wood and assorted lengths of soft pine. The device enables the clerks to stamp cards with two dates and three numbers in a single stamping. Formerly, the clerks who handled State unemployment insurance claims were obliged to do five separate stampings with rubber stamps.

The new device will save the local office $55 per month in time, according to W. Lee Sandburg, manager, and while it reduces labor on the part of the clerks, it does not reduce employment in the office, it is pointed out.

Lots of Talk

OTTAWA (CP) — "Who's being congratulated," might well be the question asked about the often prolonged series of laudatory remarks which follow the opening of Canada's Parliament.

It isn't the throne speech that is being praised, at least not directly. It isn't the speech made in reply to the throne address. But in the two-weeks debate, in which nearly every member spoke after the recent opening, as has been the case during the preceeding decade of Parliamentary openings, the praise was directed merely to the two gentlemen who moved and seconded the throne speech reply.

This practice is the subject of a recent sharp attack by R. S. White, Conservative from St. Antoine-Westmount, who contends that old Hansards of 40 and 50 years ago reveal that this tribute to the mover and seconder was accorded far less time. In 1899, he pointed out, Sir Charles Tupper, opposition leader took 16 lines of the official record, and Prime Minister Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the next speaker, dispensed with the congratulations entirely. But in 1920 the practice was revived.

This Side Up

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A four-day search for a missing bust of President McKinley has ended—but too late for Mrs. Marie Ginty to place a spray of carnations on it as she has done annually on McKinley's birthday for 34 years.

She began placing flowers on the bust every Jan. 29 when she was six years old, four years after he patted her on the head and said, "God bless you."

The pedestal, made of stone from McKinley's native state of Ohio, stood for years in the old Philadelphia Post Office Building, which was torn down last year. This year, Mrs. Ginty, wife of a detective, couldn't find it.

The search ended yesterday in the dim basement of a warehouse at the Schuylkill Arsenal where investigators uncovered a box labeled: "Bust of President McKinley—this side up."

Beneš En Route to U. S. For Lectures in Chicago

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Dr. Eduard Beneš, Former President of Czechoslovakia, sailed today on the liner Washington for the United States, where he will start a series of lectures at the University of Chicago Feb. 20.

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Social Contacts and Play Put On Credit Side by Farm Folk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Keeping tabs on the money side of affairs is not new to farm families, but an Iowa group has started keeping a record of the "sunny side." About 700 families belonging to five farm business associations have kept records of the income and outflow of their finances for many years. New pages, however, were added to the 1939 books for tabulation of the social enterprises of the family and their estimated expense.

The monthly record takes account of such activities as calling on the Joneses, attending church, going to the movies, skating, and ladies' aid; and mentions the family members participating, the cost in money, and the time spent.

A summary for the year will take note of visiting, entertaining, family reading, cards, music, and hobbies. Each activity will be judged on the score of benefits received, and the benefits will be marked as yielding a value of A, B, or C.

"Farming and use of money," to quote a view expressed by Iowa State College sociologists, "is not the whole story of farm living. There is time which is not a productive and consumptive resource but is utilized in social contacts and other non-economic activities. Therefore, if a family is trying to conduct its life with maximum efficiency and satisfaction, it should endeavor to evaluate and plan its social contacts as well as farm and home management."

The Iowa idea, therefore, is to appreciate other fulfillments than the tangible ones that result from income and expenditure. The College, fair to say, originated the record book blanks on which farm families will measure their social investments and dividends.

Negro College to Expand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—It is in the North—not in the South—that the educational needs of the Negro are the greatest, according to Dr. Walter Livingston Wright, President of Lincoln University, near Oxford, Pa. Speaking at a luncheon at the Empire State Club here yesterday, Dr. Wright declared that Lincoln University, now able to accommodate only 300 students, "is the only institution of its kind for the million and a quarter Negroes of the Northeast and New England.

"Serving the great urban communities of New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore, Lincoln University is unique in its location as a liberal arts college and theological seminary for Negroes," Dr. Wright said.

"The Negro," he continued, "needs in the North a college to which he may have easy access and in which he is excluded from none of the activities which add so much to the value of college life."

Recalling that Lincoln University, established in 1856, was the first institution for higher education for Negro men in the United States, Dr. Wright said it was obliged to turn away 200 qualified applicants last year.

"Lincoln plans a college to accommodate 500 men," he continued. "Although our present facilities are adequate for only 300, we now have 317 students.

"Expansion plans of the institution include a library, dining hall, addition to the science building, dormitory, faculty houses and improvements to some of the present buildings."

Dr. Wright said about 4,000 graduates and former students are now working in all parts of the world and that one-third of the ordained Negro ministers in the United States with college degrees are Lincoln graduates.

'Papyrus of Kings' Yields Fixed Dates Of Old Dynasties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy—The "Papyrus of the Kings," preserved in the Archaeological Museum in Turin, which has long baffled scholars, has recently had some of its secrets wrested from it through the painstaking work of the Director of the Turin Archaeological Museum, it is announced here.

The Papyrus, written for the most part in the characters of lower Egypt and thought to have measured originally 68 inches by 16 inches, has now been deciphered and its fragments fitted together. It is found that on one side there are listed, in 11 columns, the Kings of Egypt from Rameses II and Mernephtah (1254-1225 B. C.).

Research has made it possible to fix the dates of the 19 dynasties mentioned in the Papyrus, from the Tynite dynasty (3540-3092 B. C.) to the dynasty of Thebes (1340-1211 B. C.), comprising in all a series of 285 kings.

On the other side are notes relating to taxes in kind which had to be paid into the public treasury by the functionaries of Libyan oases.

New Zealand Speeds Up

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (AP)—The central executive of a Bureau of Industry has been formed to concentrate on working out plans for industrial expansion and establishment of new industries.

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Wonders of Research: Paper Gems

Colored index cards cut and gummed into polyhedron forms from flat design — Cement made strong by vibrator.

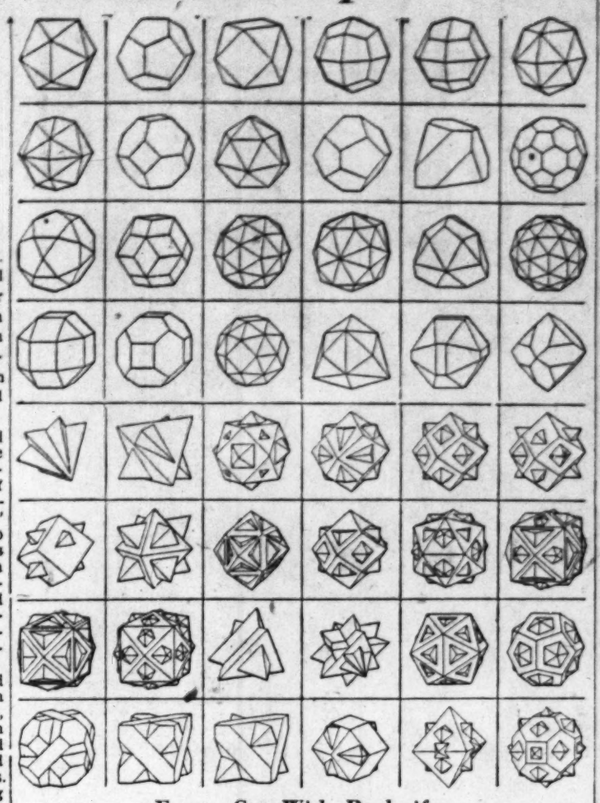
By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Harry Kugler of East Orange, N. J., has a most unusual technical hobby. He combines his search for relaxation and mental exercise in putting together polyhedrons. On request he will gladly fashion anything from a rhombic dodecahedron or a pentahexahedron to a triagonal trisectahedron.

Polyhedrons are solids bounded by plane surfaces. The cube is the simplest form, and there is practically no limit to the number of varieties. "Entertainment is assured throughout the whole year," Mr. Kugler writes. "There are so many possible forms, it often turns out that while one is working with a definite design in mind a modification of the design is suggested which results in still other attractive forms, sometimes quite different in appearance from the original."

The models are made of a good quality index card purchased in uncut sheets of various colors. First, he draws a simple diagram with a ruler and compass on letterhead paper. This shows the outline and the lengths of the face edges. He then draws a template, grouping a sufficient number of faces for convenient assembly. This is laid on the index card and the outline of the template transferred by piercing through at all points of intersection. A ruler and sharp knife is used to cut the card to the right shape; and where the card is to be folded, it is cut partially through.

He fastens the edges of the card together with transparent gummed mending tissue cut into narrow strips. After all of the edges have been fastened, the figure is rigid, though the card used is very thin. Mr. Kugler took up his hobby six years ago and his models have been on exhibition throughout New Jersey in schools, libraries and museums.



Facets Cut With Penknife

A few shapes in the way of paper gems executed by New Jersey hobbyist.

Concrete 'Placing' Tested

Improvement in methods of "placing" concrete in dams and buildings will result from tests, conducted at Columbia University, of the adhesion between reinforcing steel and concrete, according to Prof. R. R. Zipprodt of the Department of Civil Engineering.

"The method is mechanical, and it consists in vibrating the concrete after it has been placed in forms, by means of a vibrating element from 12 to 24 inches in length and from one and a half to two inches in diameter, sunk in the concrete and electrically operated at speeds varying from 5,000 to 10,000 impulses per minute," explains Professor Zipprodt. "This compacts the concrete over an area of one-half to three feet in diameter surrounding the vibrator, which is moved from place to place by a skilled worker. We know that this method is considerably more effective in densifying and compacting concrete than hand 'placing,' which is packing the concrete in forms by moving a spade up and down in the mixture."

Columbia is attempting to determine exactly to what extent "bond strength" is raised or lowered by this method.

Seward Heads Society

The President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science is Sir Albert Seward. The association meets in Dundee.

Night Light Trapped

One of astronomy's perplexing problems is the nature and source of light in the sky at night. Even during moonless nights there is more light than is accountable for by all the visible stars put together. Once it was assumed that this extra light must come from weak stars which, although too faint to be visible, nevertheless might be strong enough to contribute to the total light of the sky.

Prof. Jean Cabannes of the University of Paris reviews present knowledge on this subject in the current quarterly issue of "Science Progress," published in London. For the most important part of sky light, he says, we must consider the scattering of the light given by the sun or the stars in intersidereal space due to electrons, molecules, or cosmic dust; or luminescence of the high atmosphere, much like polar aurorae.

Working in the Pyrenees on the Pic du Midi last summer, with Dufay and others, Professor Cabannes made spectrographic exposures during August evenings, of the night sky, to reach the conclusion that the collisions of electrons and atoms (ionization) in the upper atmosphere, are largely responsible. Thus, he says, "it is easy to conceive that intensity of luminescence is connected with ionization."

Canal Projects of '89

Fifty years ago, the Scientific American commented:

"Every discouraging report for the past year or two (February, 1889) touching the probability of the completion of the Panama Canal commenced by M. de Lesseps, has caused public attention to be yet more earnestly attracted to the Nicaragua Ship Canal project. The great difficulty and the enormous cost of the work thus far done at Panama have compelled those interested in the Nacaragua route to be extremely thorough and careful in their surveys and estimates, which have been completed with a detail that is in marked contrast with those previously made for the Panama Canal."

Editor's note—The Panama Canal was completed under the direction of the United States Government in 1914. The possibility of a Nicaraguan route is still no further along than a survey.

Radio Foreshadowed

Also 50 years ago the Eiffel Tower in Paris had reached a height of 761 feet and was then the highest structure on the globe. At that time, too, researchers had their first inkling of facts now common knowledge about radio. Hertz, working with the theory of electricity, and obtaining electric oscillations of very short period, "has shown that electro-magnet waves caused by them are propagated in surrounding space."

Fans Revolve Nine Years

Once upon a time three new transformer fans, used to cool electrical apparatus, were left deserted on the roof of a laboratory building in Schenectady, N. Y., doomed to run to destruction—a sacrifice to research, so that somebody would know how long fans will run before they wear out.

That was nine years ago. Recently the insulation of an incoming cable cracked and a resulting short circuit stopped one fan. But G. E. engineers replaced the cable, greased the fan and placed it under test again.

"That's not destruction," they ruled. "After all, it isn't even 10 years yet!"

Very much discouraged about the whole thing, those three little transformer fans haven't much to live for. They are all alone, very cold in the frosty air of the Berkshires, and they wish nobody had ever thought about improving power transformers.

Purely by way of statistics, each fan revolving at 1,500 revolutions per minute has completed more than 7,500,000,000 revolutions, and each set of blades, with an output of 1,600 cubic feet of air per minute, has pushed around some 562,500,000 pounds of "ozone."

Herbert B. Nichols

Manton Inquiry Under Way

NEW YORK (AP)—A Federal grand jury inquiry into the judicial conduct of Martin T. Manton, Federal judge for 22 years, was begun Jan. 31 as President Roosevelt quickly accepted his resignation and banished him from the bench immediately.

United States Attorney Gregory F. Noonan said investigation into cases handled by Mr. Manton as Senior Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals was "not only to determine whether there had been violations of criminal law on the part of the Judge but whether there had been violations of criminal law on the part of anyone."

The jurist, accused by New York County District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of having accepted more than $400,000 in loans from persons interested in cases before his Court, sent his resignation to the President Jan. 30, "to take effect at your pleasure and not later than March 1."

The President dictated this reply immediately on receipt of Mr. Manton's letter:

"I have received your resignation as United States Circuit Judge for the Second Judicial Circuit, and I hereby accept it to take effect on Tuesday, Feb. 7. This will give you opportunity to dispose of such pending matters as the public interest requires, but this means, of course, that you will no longer sit on cases before the Court."

In Washington, too, Chairman Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, of the House Judiciary Committee, which received Mr. Dewey's allegations against Mr. Manton, indicated the resignation forestalled a Committee inquiry.

"Unless there is some new development," he said, "we consider that his resignation terminates the interest of this Committee in the matter."

Instructions to place the matter before the grand jury, Mr. Noonan disclosed, came direct from Attorney General Murphy, who conferred with Mr. Manton here last week and received assurances, he said, that he would resign.

Mr. Noonan said Mr. Manton would be invited to appear before the grand jury—"not yet, but later, after evidence has been presented."

Lawyers Warn Against 'Isms' in Latin America

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Lawyers' Committee on American Relations with Spain made public a report Jan. 31 in which it declared that Nazi-Fascist penetration of Latin America has gone further than most people suspect.

The Committee, claiming a membership of 5,000 lawyers, urged abandonment of the embargo on arms for Spain, declaring that a victory for the Fascist-supported Army of Gen. Francisco Franco would give an impetus to Fascism throughout Latin America and eventually would bring about the overthrow of democracy there. The report said Germany used the same propaganda methods in Spain before the civil war that it now is using in Latin America.

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Rail Duplications In Canada Declared Costly to Taxpayer

HAMILTON, Ontario—Some day Canadians will realize that duplication of railway facilities costs them from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 yearly, and will set about obtaining the national service of transportation as cheaply as it can be furnished profitably to owners, investors and taxpayers Sir Edward Beatty declared at the annual session of the Canadian Industrial Traffic League.

Denying the contention of his critics that the plan for rail unification is "some sort of a trick of mine," Sir Edward pointed out that Lord Shaughnessy, Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfred Laurier had protested against rail duplication. In an outline of the railway history of Canada from the time of Confederation, he claimed that the Dominion was not led into railway overbuilding "because of the monopolistic sins of the Canadian Pacific in its early days in Western Canada," but the cause was "mistaken enthusiasm."

The Canadian government, he said, unwillingly took the first step away from unified management when the owners of the Grand Trunk insisted that they could participate in construction of a new transcontinental line only on condition that the main line pass south of the Great Lakes, and the government had to make arrangements for the C. P. R. to carry out its plans. The next step, and "the Canadian Pacific's only major contribution to railway duplication in Canada," was the establishment of a line from Windsor to St. John to open a Canadian port on the Atlantic. The real railway overbuilding in Canada, he said, lies in the duplication of branch lines in Western Ontario. Duplicated branch mileage on the Prairies was found by the Duff Royal Commission to be very small.

For years, he said, there has been going in this country an endless struggle between sanity and folly, between duplication and unification, between waste and thrift, but in the end sanity and thrift will prevail, and the railway services of the country unified. He remarked that he had no way of telling exactly when this will happen.

Bulgarian Budget Jumps $75,000,000 But Will Balance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—Bulgaria's State budget has jumped to 7,732,000,000 levs (about $75,000,000) for 1939, an increase of some 400,000,000 levs over 1938. Rearmament is responsible for a large proportion of the increase, but appreciable increases were also voted to the Ministries of Public Instruction, Agriculture, and Public Works.

Foreign debts account for more than a fourth of Bulgaria's budget, and two-fifths of the remainder goes to the Army. This means that fully 55 per cent of the total budget is consumed by armaments and debts. After that the chief item is schools, then come agricultural improvement, public order, public works, and public health.

A Balanced Budget

However, Bulgaria's budget provides only 2,360,000,000 out of 7,732,000,000 levs for the Army. Teachers are to get an increase in pay, and practical education for peasants, already said to be the best in the Balkans, is to receive additional encouragement. And the budget will be balanced, as the last two yearly budgets have been.

Only 603,500,000 levs will come from direct taxes. A sum of 1,083,000,000 levs will come from import duties, 1,623,000,000 from exise duties, nearly 500,000,000 from revenue stamps, and the rest from fees, fines, state enterprises, state property, etc. This means that most of the receipts will come from indirect taxation, and the burden will fall upon the whole Nation, especially the poor; but most Bulgarians are poor.

In a report attached to the budget bill the Government points out that the national income is steadily decreasing. In 1928 it reached a high point at 57,000,000,000 levs, or 10,115 levs per capita. By 1935 it was down to 37,000,000,000 levs, or 5,965 per capita, though it has recovered slightly since then.

When actual income is compared with price fluctuations, however, the picture is not quite so dark. Nevertheless, the average income is not very much aboe 6,000 levs ($60) a year per capita.

Bulgarians Pay High

Compared with this 6,000 lev national annual per capita for Bulgaria, Switzerland has 50,000 levs, Germany 22,000, Hungary 9,000, Yugoslavia 6,000, and Rumania 4,600 levs, the report shows.

Bulgarians pay an enormous proportion of their meager national income in taxes. According to Government estimates it is 30 per cent. This Bulgarian percentage is almost a high record, with Rumania at almost the same level. The Swiss, according to the report, pay only 5 per cent of their national income in taxes.

Receipts from indirect taxes in Bulgaria are 4.5 times more than those from direct taxes. In France the proportion is 2.25, and in Germany 3.28, the same report adds.

Regina Is Taking Prominent Part In Visual Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Regina is one of the leading cities of Canada in the use of visual education in schools. Statistics of one year ago showed Montreal leading, with Regina and Vancouver tied for second place. But with the addition of considerable new equipment recently E. F. Holliday, Public School Director of Visual Education, believes this City will now take second place.

Visual education was begun in Regina schools in 1935. Today all the public schools, 13 in number, are equipped for it. Educational films are shown once every two weeks in each school, and a complete round of all schools is accomplished in 10 teaching days.

Eighty films are scheduled to be shown in the term of 1938-39.

The system in Regina is self-financing. Students, who number 8,000 in Regina schools, pay a small fee, usually five cents, for admission. Surplus revenue derived from the showing of the films is turned back to pupils in the form of sports equipment or school supplies.

Following the showing of each film, teachers give lessons on the film topic.

Soviet Names Two To High Army Posts

MOSCOW (AP)—Marshal Semeon Budenny, dashing cavalry hero of the Soviet civil war period, Feb. 2 was appointed Vice-Commissar for Defense. He retained his post as general officer commanding the Moscow garrison.

Gen. Gregory Kulik, Chief of the Artillery Department of the General Staff, also was named Vice-Commissar of Defense.

The two filled vacancies caused by the removal under fire last year of Marshal Alexander P. Yegoroff, Former Chief of Staff of the Red Army, and his successor, Gen. Ivan Fedko.

Congressmen on the Air With Their Pictures Too

WASHINGTON (AP)—Four members of the House of Representatives became Jan. 27 the first U. S. Government officials to have their pictures and speeches transmitted by television in the Capital.

Speaker William B. Bankhead (D) of Alabama, Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, and Representative Joseph Martin, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, braved the discomfort of one of the Capital's coldest days to talk before a television camera set up on the mall in front of the Department of Agriculture. The television broadcast was received at the National Press Club, a half-mile away. The radio moving pictures came through with extreme clarity on the receivers, which look much like an ordinary console radio. The portable television set was brought to Washington by Radio Corporation of America.

British-German Trade Peace Advanced by Hitler Speech

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 2—Signs are not wanting that the Chamberlain Government sees no bar to its policy of appeasement in the trade references of Reichsführer Hitler's speech last Monday. One of these was a markedly conciliatory reference to trade relations between Britain and Germany by Mr. Robert Speak Hudson, Secretary of Britain's Overseas Trade Department, in an address the following day.

It was Mr. Hudson, who on Dec. 1 indicated a remarkable stiffening of Britain's attitude by declaring the Government's determination to "resist to the utmost" Germany's attempts at subsidized competition with British trade in Southeastern Europe. Whether this warning represented the policy of all members of the Government is not clear since Mr. Hudson led the so-called "revolt" of the Undersecretaries late last year on the ground that the country's preparedness had been allowed to fall into a serious state of ineffectiveness. Nevertheless he retained his office at the recent reshuffle of the Cabinet.

However the tone had changed completely in Mr. Hudson's speech of Jan. 31, when, referring to Herr Hitler's remark that: "We must export in order to buy foodstuffs and obtain raw materials, . . . The German people must either live or die," he commented: "That is one of the most encouraging things we have had for a long time."

Mr. Hudson went on: "If we can re-establish confidence and remove tension, there is plenty of export trade to go round for both our countries. I think it may lead to a sensible arrangement being reached to develop markets at reasonable prices and stop being put to cut-throat competition."

Delay on Subsidy Fund

The evident move toward conciliation implied in this statement was to some extent foreshadowed by the seeming reluctance of the Government to hasten the provision of the necessary fund to enable Mr. Hudson to give British trade in the Southeast subsidies or other assistance to counter the German moves. For the necessary appropriations bill was not presented to Parliament for its third reading before the Christmas recess, as had been expected, and only went into committee today. So that while the machinery for a trade contest is available, it is not being pushed for the moment.

The fact that Herr Hitler stressed Germany's needs for foreign trade a few days after Mr. Chamberlain had similarly stressed the need for exports in his speech at Birmingham enabled the Prime Minister to see a similarity of needs of the two nations and to bring the possibility of a joint understanding in line with his appeasement policy.

Herr Hitler's speech is believed to have contained evidence that the economic position in Germany is giving serious cause for concern. The disappearance of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht from the Presidency of the Reichsbank is regarded as proof that the National Socialists are divided as to how to meet economic difficulties. Hence importance is attached here to the present controversy in the United States—it is believed that if there were real economic and financial collaboration between the democracies at the present time, the hope of winning an economic war without its ever becoming a military war would be considerably improved.

What arrangements can be arrived at in regard to trade in Southeast Europe are expected to depend largely on the outcome of trade negotiations to be opened shortly by the Board of Trade with the countries concerned.

These follow a strong demand for a firmer policy made by the Federation of British Industries in a memorandum to the Board of Trade.

While the Government has until now appeared to pin its faith on negotiation abroad and industrial co-operation at home, the F. B. I. has been demanding the use of Government powers to penalize any country refusing to come to terms.

Steady Fall in Exports

British industrialists, adopting no doubt the view held by Mr. Harold MacMillan, M. P., in his pamphlet shortly to be published that economic war is already going on between the totalitarian and democratic systems, have been urging that immediate action must be taken to end "unfair trade," in order to stop the continued fall in exports and to put a stop to international economic war—or, perhaps more accurately, uneconomic war—before it gets out of hand. There is also little doubt that continued decline in British export would further unsettle an already restive pound.

In December, 1938, imports, exports and re-exports all fell away, compared with both the previous month and the previous year. Compared with December, 1937, the latest figures show a decline of 21.3 per cent in imports, 10.8 per cent in exports and 4 per cent in re-exports. A large part of the decline is marked down as a result of subsidized foreign competition.

Mr. Hudson, in addressing sales managers at a recent dinner in London, said: "It is no use blinking the fact that some of our foreign competitors have their hands immensely strengthened by the intervention of their Governments in economic and industrial matters. Whether that intervention is theoretically desirable or, in the long run, economically unsound, the fact remains that in totalitarian countries industries are organized to speak and act not only individually but nationally. Against competition of this kind the individual trader of this country is powerless."

Co-operation in Industry

"The only remedy," Mr. Hudson added, "is co-operation in industry itself. Within the last few weeks we have made considerable progress in getting various important industries here to organize in this united way. When we come to negotiate with the countries concerned we shall be in a much stronger position than we were before we were able to get our industries to speak with one voice."

Industry, however, would like to go further than Mr. Hudson. While the authorities apparently believe that it is best for Britain to stay out of the uneconomic war, businessmen, as represented by the Federation of British Industries, would like more definite government action.

"It is noted that the Board of Trade holds the view that the best solution of the problem of uneconomic and subsidized competition in export markets lies in arrangements between industries in the competing countries, to enable the countries concerned to do the maximum trade on a sound basis," the F. B. I. says.

"No mater how perfect the organization," the F. B. I., continues "experience has shown that it cannot achieve the object desired unless the Government possesses powers which would enable it to penalize any country refusing to come to terms."

German Method Opposed

"It is not so much the organization of industries which has enabled Germany to compete successfully abroad," the F. B. I. memorandum adds, "as the fact that the German Government, armed with the most complete powers, can support German industry by subsidies, political pressure, and other means in not only its negotiations with foreign countries, but, what is even more serious, in its day-to-day commercial dealings.

"The Federation has no desire to see the German system copied in this country, but it considers that for organized British industry to compete on equal terms with organized industry abroad it must be assured of the effective support of the Government and its readiness to take prompt action against any countries which are not prepared to make a reasonable arrangement with British exporting interests."

"Abnormal methods of competition on the part of foreign countries," the memorandum concludes, "may well necessitate the adoption by this country of wide and unprecedented defensive powers."

The Government here is giving this view its most serious attention, for it follows somewhat similar demands from the Chambers of Commerce and from the Chamber of Shipping.

So far the Government has hesitated partly, it is believed, for political reasons, partly, for the reason that it has no desire to become too deeply involved in the present tendency to run national business at a loss, feeling that subsidization of air traffic, shipping, and industrially depressed areas at home may be as far as it ought to go along this road, while there is still a possibility of a return to sanity through negotiation.

Warner Appointed Adviser To Aeronautics Authority

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Authority announced Jan. 31 appointment of Edward Warner of New York and Westport, Conn., as economic and technical adviser. Mr. Warner was Assistant Secretary of the Navy for aeronautics from 1926 to 1929 and has been identified with aviation for many years. He has done some consulting work for the C. A. A.

Edward J. Noble, C. A. A. Chairman, said that while Mr. Warner wanted the appointment to be temporary, "he can be particularly helpful to us during the next few months while new practices are being developed to meet the new requiremnts of the Civil Aeronautics Act."

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Use of Weinberg Transcript Stirs Interest in Hines Jury

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—The hundreds of pages of sensational testimony with which George Weinberg, policy racket gangster, dramatized in the first James J. Hines trial last summer the State's charge that the Tammany District Leader was guilty of political corruption in connivance with gunmen, were being read into the record of the retrial proceedings in General Sessions Court here today.

Again, although he shot himself Jan. 29, this key figure in the case is proving one of District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey's most telling witnesses as the transcript of his story is retailed to the new jury. The panel was apprised of the fact of Weinberg's suicide only yesterday, when Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr., presiding jurist, himself was the informant, with counsel forbidden to discuss the motives behind the deed before the jury and the talesmen warned not to even "speculate" as to motivation.

The revelation startled the panel into riveted attention for the reading of the testimony that is so vital to the prosecution's case. Two of Mr. Dewey's aides have the roles of witness and prosecutor for the new recording of this evidence, and the sequent 416 pages of cross-examination will be read by Lloyd Paul Stryker, chief defense counsel, and one of his assistants.

The repetition is dull for those who saw the weary-eyed, sneering-mouthed, smartly tailored gangster give the answers in person last August, for the readers are under Court compulsion not to use dramatic inflections. The jury, however, which had been a relaxed boxful of talesmen in the opening seven days that made this second trial seem only the dim echo of the first, is giving every sign of intense interest in the strange proxy performance.

Judge Nott's mild manner of enlightening the panel on the startling new turn in the retrial failed to detract from the electric import of his announcement. Under the laws of the State, he told the jurors, "before a retrial is completed, when a witness in the first trial has died, the law allows his testimony in the first case to be read," and, therefore, "the evidence of the former witness, George Weinberg, will now be read as told."

Then, bringing every juror forward in his seat, Judge Nott disclosed the fact of the suicide, with the admonition against speculation, but to "take the fact as it is and listen to the testimony."

Thus began the new unfoldment of that narrative which was the nub of the case against Mr. Hines, for it was with this testimony that Mr. Dewey exploded his major evidence when Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora, presiding in the first trial, ruled that the District leader must be placed in the conspiracy before other evidence was taken.

Weinberg, the business manager of the $20,000,000 policy racket organized by the late Arthur ("Dutch Schultz") Flegenheimer, opened with the description of meeting Mr. Hines, Schultz, and members of the Schultz gang in a Manhattan apartment in March or April, 1932, to establish the politician's place in the "combination" and arrange for payments up to $1,000 a week to him for his alleged protection of the racket.

As in the first trial, the defendant was an erect-sitting attentive listener at this lawyer's table for the transcript reading. It was Weinberg's assertions which brought him to his feet last summer in the crowded court shouting at the witness that he was untruthful. Not even the vitriolic cross-examination by Mr. Stryker, however, was able to void the essentials in the gangster's story, although the defense made much of Weinberg's statement that he made first payment of gang money to Mr. Hines between April and October, 1932, at a Central Park West apartment number which did not become Mr. Hines' place of residence until October of that year.

Weinberg then became the center of the defense effort to establish the prosecutor's witnesses as persons without moral standing as compared with an eminent defense roster, showing Weinberg up as a man with a criminal record who had not hesitated to perjure himself for money before and attributing his turning State's evidence in the present case to a craven fear for his "criminal skin."

The Weinberg transcript follows in the retrial record the calling to the stand of Julius ("Red") Williams, a Negro election district captain in the Harlem area, where Mr. Hines is Tammany boss. Williams was introduced in the first trial to provide a link between the Tammany leader and Schultz racket headquarters after he had testified under oath in the District Attorney's office and before a grand jury that Weinberg had given him a job on Mr. Hines' recommendation.

As at the first trial, however, he repudiated both statement and grand jury testimony, but this time Mr. Dewey used the repudiation to show the jury that Williams preferred jail to testifying against the man who ran the political machine of which he was a part. This witness has been in Tombs Prison since his first reversal, having been taken there under bail of $10,000 on order of Justice Pecora to be held pending disposition of the case.

Move Under Way for Welding CCC Into a Permanent Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—A move to form a new, closely knit and politically powerful "pressure" group is seen here today in an announcement that the American Conservation Association, with headquarters in Chattanooga, Tenn., is seeking to weld the Civilian Conservation Corps into a permanent organization.

The Association proposes to promote "military programs" in each of the nation's 1,500 CCC camps, to bring about substantial pay increases for enrollees and other "direct advantages." That the Association hopes to blossom into a powerful and numerous group is seen from the fact that membership eligibility is extended to American citizens, all CCC members, all past members who were honorably discharged and "all others interested in the progress of the Association and national conservation."

The active membership of the CCC last fall was placed at 324,747 men. In addition to this active working force, 3,000,000 men were listed as having been honorably discharged. This has led to the observation that if the CCC could be organized, it would become a political force outweighing even the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Reports from CCC camps throughout the country reveal that letters from the Association soliciting membership have been widely distributed, in many cases, however, only to heads of the camp and senior leaders. One of the Association's objectives is to increase the pay of senior leaders from $45 to $75 a month.

At the same time the Association proposes to extend drastically the list of enrollee categories who are exempt, not only as to age and martial status, but also as to length of service. Thus the Association's program is seen as a direct challenge to the Congressional regulation that enrollees must not be over 24 years and must not serve more than 18 months to two years.

According to word received here, the membership drive is not receiving enthusiastic support from those eligible. Past attempts to organize the CCC have failed through lack of response, and it is felt that the new organization will meet with similar fate, largely because of its $1 initiation and $1 membership fees.

CCC leaders here were said to view unfavorably any attempt to change the corps into a permanent "pressure" group, holding that it would alienate some of the widespread support which it possesses. The agitation of the Workers' Alliance, a relief recipients' union, has apparently reacted unfavorably upon Federal work reliefers, it was added.

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WPA Fraud Probe Asked by Jury In New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—A comprehensive inquiry into fraud and graft charges levelled against the Works Progress Administration in New York City is asked in a presentment before Federal Judge William Bondy here today. The presentment, handed up by the November Federal Grand Jury yesterday, charges "general laxity" in the administration of public works. Copies of it have been sent to Frank Murphy, United States Attorney General, and Gregory F. Noonan, United States Attorney. The grand jury urges that the inquiry be conducted "under the jurisdiction of one prosecutor."

"The isolated examples of lawbreaking which we found," it says, "do not constitute a general indictment of WPA. They do, however, indicate the presence of that common factor in all public affairs—graft and the condonation of graft."

Recalling that the grand jury had returned indictments charging criminal participation by WPA officials in submitting false claims to the United States Treasury Department, the presentment stresses that "witnesses frequently disclosed facts which merited scrutiny" and that "pursuit of these facts gave indications of separate frauds and, at times, shocking official ignorance."

"Testimony before this grand jury," it continues, "forcefully called its attention to many instances of supplies sold to the Government through the agency of 'contacts'; many instances of equipment-rental maneuvered by payment of gratuities; many instances where certification of vouchers depends upon the whim of a 'fixed' employee. These are some of the matters whose cumulative effects indicate a general laxity in the administration of public works.

"The administration of public works is a grave responsibility when we consider the vast amount of money invested in the creation of work and the absorption of millions of idle man hours."

Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, WPA Administrator here, asserted that the presentment "would have been much more helpful if further data could have been given."

Accord Averts Strike on Radio

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—The threat of a nation-wide strike of radio entertainers, which would have stopped the favorite programs of many million Americans, is seen as dissipated here today following an announcement that the American Federation of Radio Artists and the Committee for Advertisers had reached an agreement on salaries and conditions of work for radio artists.

Final draft of a two-year contract, reported to meet most of the Union's demands, has been drawn up and radio singers, actors and musicians are assured of fair treatment, the announcement said. The Union has a membership of 6,000, including some of the best known names in radio, while the Committee for Advertisers represents about three quarters of the country's commercial program sponsors.

Some of the conditions the Union was said to have won are a minimum-wage, no free rehearsals, certain guarantees as to length of employment and the improvement of conditions prevailing on 15-minute dramatic programs. The Union's demands were embodied in its "code of fair play."

The agreement negotiations were closely followed by the National and Columbia Broadcasting Companies, both of which had appealed to the Union and employer representatives to reach a settlement as quickly as possible. At the same time such other artistic unions as the American Guild of Musical Artists, the Screen Actors' Guild, the Actors Equity Association, and the American Federation of Actors, had assured the radio artists of their full support.

Florida Judge Hits At Federal Courts

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP)—Justice Rivers Buford of the State Supreme Court Jan. 28 struck at Federal judges who have raised obstacles against enforcement of Florida's law fixing dry cleaning prices.

"If some Federal judge is going to tell us what we can do, we might as well abdicate," the judge told attorneys seeking transfer to a Miami jail of three Miami cleaners sentenced to 30 days and fined $500 because they ignored a Supreme Court order that they charge prices fixed by the State Laundry Board.

Although the prisoners' attorneys said the transfer to Miami was sought because of colder weather here, some regard it as significant that such a move would place the trio within the jurisdiction of Federal Judge Alexander Akerman of Tampa, who previously freed another cleaner jailed by a Circuit Court in a similar case.

The court refused to move the men, jailed since last Wednesday.

The State board set a minimum price of 65 cents for cleaning suits. The three men, A. E. Lichtenstein, S. F. Hieman and Warren Cash advertised a price of 39 cents.

North Carolina Cuts Highway Fatalities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina's highway safety drive in 1938 was rewarded with a reduction of 20 per cent in the number of fatalities, as compared with 1937, figures released by the State Department of Highways and Public Works reveal.

The number of fatal highway accidents last year was 910. For the preceding year the figure was 1,123. The reduction achieved in North Carolina was better than the national average, highway officials here said.

Guild Backs A. F. R. A.

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Directors of the Screen Actors' Guild pledged 100 per cent support Jan. 31 to the Nation's radio artists if they strike in their wage dispute with advertising agencies.

The pledge was announced by Ralph Morgan, Guild President, after Eddie Cantor, President of the American Federation of Radio Artists, received a telephone call from New York describing the A. F. R. A. and the agencies as still "far apart" in negotiations.

Barring Star From Air Only Zanuck's Fight?

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—If the barring of Tyrone Power from the air Feb. 7 means that Producer Darryl F. Zanuck wants the movies to start a war with radio, it appeared that he will have to do most of the fighting.

Little support was forthcoming elsewhere in Hollywood for the 20th Century-Fox head's opinion that radio hurts movie actors at the box office. Other studios avoided formal statements, but several admitted they considered their stars' value definitely increased by ether engagements.

A spokesman for Mr. Zanuck called the producer's action the "opening gun" which might lead to the withdrawal of other Fox stars from radio. How it would affect Fox's Don Ameche, who went into pictures with a reputation built as an actor on the air, was unanswered.

And a Merry Tune It Is

Wide World

Miss Edith Turnbull Plays Bagpipes on Ship

Pipe Major of the Dagenham Girl Pipers, one of the world's most famous juvenile bands, arrives in New York aboard the Cunard liner Andania to arrange for the appearance of her band at the New York World's Fair.

Social Studies in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKPOOL, Eng.—Study of international affairs and the other social sciences ranks higher than that of any other subject listed on the time table of the Workers Educational Association for the year 1937-38, according to a report submitted to the annual conference of the Association here recently.

Some 60 per cent of 3,296 classes organized by the Association during the year were for the study of the social sciences, ranging from international relations and economics to history and social philosophy, the report said.

"Even more striking," the report adds, "is the interest taken in such subjects among younger adults, aged between 18 and 25, seen in the response to a special Youth Educational Scheme undertaken by the W. E. A. in four industrial areas."

Some 340 branches of organizations as diverse as Labor and Co-operative Youth Circles, Rover Scouts, young farmers' clubs, trade unions, Y. M. C. A., churches and clubs, were included in the groups meeting in these areas.

The number of students during the year 1937-38 increased by nearly 3,000 to 61,032 attending 3,117 grant-aided classes. Membership of the Association increased by 1,211 to 28,597. There are now 600 branches of the W. E. A. and 2,122 affiliated societies, including 822 trade unions and branches.

Cycling Students Licensed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKPOOL, England—Boys and girls of this town traveling to and from school by bicycle, are to be "licensed" in much the same way as motorists; and if they transgress safety-first rules, they may have their licenses suspended.

More than 2,000 school children are to become holders of a Scholar's Cycle Permit, title to which will be certified by Mr. F. E. Harrison, Director of Education, and Mr. E. H. Holmes, Chief Constable. Parents are to take part in this new "safety-first" scheme by signing an undertaking to insure the reliability of their children's machines.

Holders of permits promise, among other things, to observe the Highway Code, never to interfere with another pupil's machine, never to carry a "passenger" on their machines, always to ride with both hands on the handlebars, to follow the safest route to and from school, and to be courteous to other road users.

WPA Probe in New Mexico

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Feb. 2 (AP)—A dreary tale of alleged vote coercion, money tribute, and ward politics was told from the witness stand in Federal Court Feb. 1 by WPA laborers testifying for the Government in the trial of 35 persons charged with committing fraud and conspiracy in the New Mexico WPA.

The witnesses, many of them in overalls and some unable to speak English clearly, testified about activities purported to have occurred before elections in Albuquerque in September, 1937, and in April, 1938.

An unbroken thread through all the testimony was the warfare for State political domination waged over those periods by United States Senator Dennis Chavez, four of whose relatives are among the defendants, and Former Gov. Clyde Tingley.

A synopsis of Government testimony showed the following principal allegations:

1. WPA laborers, making $48 a month, were asked to contribute $1 a month to their foremen for undefined "benefits."

2. Workers were compelled to purchase as many as eight tickets at 25 cents each to dances. Many did not attend, nor expect to attend.

3. Pay cuts and firings followed laxity among workers in observing political hints from their WPA bosses.

Felix Johnson, a laborer, testified he quit his job on a WPA airport project after being subjected to political questioning by the project timekeeper.

"I'm a free-born American citizen," he said.

Robert Perea, brother of one of the defendants, testified his pay was cut from $1 to 55 cents an hour after he refused a request to move within the city limits prior to the city election in April.

George Norman, a disabled war veteran, told of being fired from a project when it was learned he lived outside Albuquerque. He testified he went to Salamon Tafoya, a supervisor and defendant, and was told:

"If you move into my precinct, I'll see you get work."

Cleofas Montano, Francisco Saiz, and some other witnesses testified they played at the dances without pay. Mr. Montano said his project foreman gave him the next day off with pay, and Mr. Saiz said he was a night watchman the night he played with the orchestra.

Joe Sprunk and Guadalupe Martinez testified they paid $1 a month to their foreman, Fred Duran, a defendant, for "benefits."

"Did you get any benefit?" asked Everett Grantham, United States attorney.

"No, sir."

Harry S. Patton, a gray-haired former project supervisor and timekeeper, said it was agreed that administrative workers would be assessed 10 per cent of their wages—"a fair amount"—and a quota of four to eight dance tickets set for laborers making $48 a month.

Mr. Patton said he objected to assessing laborers but the defendant Joe Sandoval clenched his fist and declared it was "kick in or kick out."

Warning Is Issued To Remington Rand

WASHINGTON (AP)—An attorney for the Labor Relations Board has advised Remington Rand, Inc., that it must make bonafide offers of reinstatement within a specified time to certain workers who engaged in a strike against the Company.

H. G. Ingraham, the attorney, said the making of such offers was one of the actions necessary to comply with an order of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, modifying and enforcing a Board order of March 13, 1937.

If the actions he outlined were not taken by the Company, he added, he would recommend that the Board take such steps "as may be necessary to compel full compliance with the court's order."

Firm Denies Charge

NEW YORK (AP)—Officials of Remington Rand, Inc., labeled as "contrary to the facts and wholly unjustified" a statement made by a Labor Relations Board attorney in Washington Feb. 1 that the Company had not complied with a United States Circuit Court order regarding reinstatement of certain striking employees.

"The Company many months ago complied fully with the order," a statement from Remington Rand said. "It offered re-employment to all strikers as ordered by the Court.

New Zealand Social Security Puts Heavy Load on Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Announcement that the Socialist Government's extensive social security plan may not be ready to go into operation at the scheduled time on April 1 accompanies a Cabinet reshuffle that puts the scheme in charge of a new Ministry under Walter E. Nash, the Government's energetic Finance Minister.

In the first Cabinet reconstitution since Prime Minister J. Michael Savage took office three years ago, Mr. Nash hands over the public trust fund department to Attorney General Harry G. Mason and the control of State advances and housing to Henry T. Armstrong. Mr. Armstrong, whose control of the Labor Ministry has been subject to a good deal of criticism, hands over that portfolio to the Minister of Mines, Patrick C. Webb.

The social security scheme, which has thus entered an uncertain stage, is the most important measure ever attempted in this land of social experiments. It guarantees a job, gives old-age benefits as a matter of right, provides maintenance in illness, and gives hospital and doctors' fees as well.

Its vast and intricate array of pensions ranges from aid for the aged to pensions for deserted wives. It was the climax of three years of Socialist legislation and the issue on which the Government fought the general elections of October last. If its going into operation is subject to considerable delay, the Government will face some loss of prestige unless it can find a good reason for the delay, especially since the Prime Minister has given constant assurances that the plan would begin on April 1.

Insiders Forecast Delay

But even at the time the Prime Minister was making this statement insiders were telling of failure by pensions department officials to move to make the necessary national registration without which the plan could not be operated. They also knew of a private meeting of doctors at which the Health Director, Michael H. Watt, gave definite assurance that the scheme could not be placed in working order earlier than April, 1940, because the health organization was so intricate and widespread. They told of administrative difficulties so great that the Government had been asking the New Zealand Medical Association to operate the plan themselves and of the refusal of the doctors to do this.

Health Minister Peter M. Fraser in announcing the delay stated that the medical plans called for much detailed organization and pointed to the fact that the Social Security Act made special provision for the scheme to operate either from April 1 or at such later date as the Minister of Social Security could make arrangements for it to work. He promised the utmost endeavor to hurry things along so the plan may be working soon.

However the Government is engaged in fighting a financial crisis. In December the Treasury revenue was not high enough to meet current expenses and the National Reserve Bank had to supply more funds—as much in one month as the Government needed for the whole of the previous year. With foreign currency reserves, commonly held in London, sufficiently low to force the Government to take control of all external trade and arbitrarily reduce imports, there is every prospect of the customs taxes, ordinarily one third of the Budget, and the sales tax, not showing any great improvement in the near future. In these circumstances, delays in beginning the social security plan are clearly dictated.

5 P. C. Tax on Wages

The scheme will provide great sums in weekly wage taxes, every worker being asked to pay 5 cents in the dollar. Much of these sums will be needed to help finance employment for the men who are employed in state-subsidized industries, but much money will be left over. If the social security benefits are handed out there will be an additional strain on the Treasury because the wage tax will not completely finance the scheme; recourse must be had to income taxes and to ordinary budget revenue as well.

Mr. Fraser's declaration has been drawn by a flood of mail inquiries about rates of benefits and qualifications to receive them. Commissioners to administer the act and their principal executive officers were named only a few days ago. They were drawn, as was expected, from the principal departments concerned, pensions, employment, health, and are men of great experience in handling the problems involved.

Medical Plan Opposed

The Health Minister made a significant statement which reveals that he is endeavoring to avoid difficulties with the doctors if the Government proceeded with its intention of socializing the profession. Original proposals of the scheme were that all doctors should be registered under the social security commissioners, receive a fixed salary of $7,500 per year paid by the State and be given a definite quota of patients.

This the doctors answered by declaring they would not register and would refuse to work the plan. Mr. Fraser then announced that he felt that "some method of payment for service" would be better than placing the doctors on the government pay roll, and that it would result in "greater freedom of choice for the public and greater professional freedom for the doctors."

Mollified by this confession, Dr. J. P. S. Jamieson, President of the Medical Association, has declared that the way is open for fresh negotiations and that he will be glad to meet the Health Minister and help him work out a practicable scheme to operate the health provisions of the social security plan.

Corners of Earth Send U. S. Records

WASHINGTON (AP)—"Riga, Latvia—three boxes shipped today." The arrival of this cable at the State Department Jan. 31 from the American Legation at Riga marked the beginning of a vast movement of invaluable documents back to the United States from Europe, Asia and Latin America.

There are 250 tons of them and they will come from points as far removed as Bangkok, Siam; Leopoldville, Belgian Congo; Funchal, Madeira, and Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

The State Department is bringing back to the new Archives Building here all documents preceding 1912 stored in American embassies, legations and consulates abroad.

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☐ 6 for .95
☐ cassia .18
☐ 6 for 1.00
☐ cloves .23
☐ 6 for 1.33
☐ mace .43
☐ 3 for 1.25
☐ nutmeg .21
☐ 6 for 1.19
☐ Spanish paprika .27
☐ 6 for 1.55

just to be different

☐ 16-oz. Indian pudding tin .19
☐ 6 for 1.10
☐ 10-oz. Spanish omelet sauce .33
☐ 3 for .95
☐ 15¼-oz. Spanish rice .16
☐ 6 for .90
☐ 15¼-oz. macaroni cheese .19
☐ 6 for 1.10
☐ 10-oz. pineapple-mint sauce .30
☐ 4 for 1.15

for breakfast

☐ 8-oz. tins choisa cocoa tin .14
☐ 3 for .39
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☐ 6 for 1.92

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Five Bushel Farm

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Chapter Twelve

"I could wait that long," Captain Patterson said at last. "The Fair American is below here on the river at Bangor taking on part of her cargo. We're bound for Quebec, with Yankee merchandise. Yes, we could wait that long, Andrew, lad."

"I'll see the boy for a little while more," thought Miss Deborah, with a pain in her heart. "How wicked I am! I do fear I hoped after all no one would ever come for him and he would always be mine."

But no one knew how guilty and unhappy Aunt Deborah was feeling, for she looked just as usual, as gentle and unassuming as mignonette, and the talk flowed on, mostly between the men while the others listened.

When at last it was bedtime, Andrew begged his father to sing Mr. Abel Bliss's hymn, and Captain Patterson laughed and explained.

"My mate is a very religious man with a voice that can be heard down the wind a mile when he's praying. After every storm I find he's contrived a new hymn, but there's one that Andrew particularly fancies that came to Abel off Hatteras in a gale."

The Mate's Song

"Pray sing it, sir!" said everyone, but Captain Patterson seemed to be waiting for Miss Deborah's word, and she, feeling his eyes, murmured, "Oh, pray do, Captain Patterson."

"I'll moderate my voice, ladies," said the captain, "but you must imagine Abel Bliss as drowning out the gale itself when he sings 'Brother Sailor,'" and without more ado he broke into song in a fine baritone, giving the words the flat twang of their inventor.

When the song was finished, everyone applauded.

"You should hear Abel Bliss sing it," said Captain Patterson, "That is something to remember."

He slept that night in the men's house. Next day he hired a room at the new Black Horse Tavern in town, but with great sensibility, as Miss Deborah thought, allowed Andrew to stay where he was. Perhaps it gave the captain a better excuse for spending much of his time at the little house when he wasn't lending a hand to the men, which was not too often.

"Andrew's father isn't fond of soiling his hands," remarked Uncle Eben to Uncle Joseph one day, though Uncle Eben wasn't too fond of soiling his own hands.

"He has other work to do these days," said Uncle Joseph serenely.

His brother whistled and considered Joseph's meaning.

"So that's the way the wind blows," he exclaimed delightedly. "I hadn't thought to notice, no more than Hannibal himself."

Promises

When a ship is ready to sail, a sailor has short time for wooing, but Miss Deborah had taken on a new decisiveness with this summer of new surroundings and did not keep Captain Patterson waiting for an answer.

"At first I loved you for Andrew's sake, but now I love you for your own, Miss Debby," he told her, and between her blushes she smiled and said,

"At first I loved you for Andrew's sake, but now I love you for your own, Captain Patterson."

The wedding was a quiet one, held in the little house that had brought Deborah to Maine. Esther and her young husband rode over to be present, and Sally chose to wear the green stone fish on its ribbon instead of her gold and coral necklace which Great-aunt Colman had given her.

Andrew always remembered a wasp that climbed continually up the window near him and as continually fell down again. He was so happy, himself, that he could scarcely bear to wait until the service was over to pick the creature up in his handkerchief and let it go outdoors, yet afterwards he never forgot the psalm the minister had read, which began:

"Blessed are all they that fear the Lord: and walk in his ways.

"For thou shalt eat the labour of thine hands: O well is thee, and happy shalt thou be."

The noble promises rang in Andrew's ears. His father's table was most often the swaying, tilting table of the cabin of the Fair American, but that didn't change the promise. Sally at that moment gave him an impetuous hug. The service was over.

"Now we're really cousins," she exclaimed, "and they're your Uncle Joseph and Uncle Eben and Aunt Nannie and Aunt Esther, too, and Uncle John says that you and Aunt Debby can winter in the new house with all of us after the Quebec voyage, to avoid the stormy season, and I've never been so happy in my life!"

But even Sally could not be as happy as Andrew was. After all, she had never known what it felt like not to belong anywhere, she couldn't know the way Andrew felt to have passed from poverty of the heart to such richness in a few weeks.

"I'm so filled with happiness, mamma," he said shyly a little later, "that I think it will last me all of my life."

It seemed strange but wonderful to call Miss Debby "mamma," yet hadn't she always been especially his? Uncle Joseph came up to shake hands once more with the groom and give the bride another kiss.

"You'll excuse us, Debby," he said, "but the house-raising is in three days now. Eben and I can't linger even for a wedding" and in a few moments the men, once more in their homespuns, tramped off. They were hauling the foundation stones now along the new road built in to the chosen site.

After the wedding breakfast was over and Captain and Mrs. Patterson had waved good-bye and walked off together down the hill to the village, Esther and Sally hurried about dutifously helping Aunt Nannie clear up the room. With three pairs of hands to help it could not take very long, and well before sunset they were through.

"Pray, do let us go down to see where the men are working, sister," said Aunt Esther. "You know I have not seen where the house is to be built yet."

But Aunt Nannie shook her head. She had been on her feet all day and now she would rather go to the spring and bring back a bucket of water for Deborah's flowers, and then sit for a while.

A Run in the Woods

Sally and Andrew were eager for the woods and exercise after a day so full of emotion. They ran down the soft new road, and Aunt Esther, picking up her skirts a little, ran with them, careless of her best slippers. Her bonnet fell off and hung down her back from its ribbons, her pretty curls tossed, and her cheeks turned bright pink.

"Oh, children!" she had to gasp at last, "Stop, stop!"

Sally and Andrew laughed and dropping to a walk caught her hands and went swinging down the shadowy road together. Being with Aunt Esther was always such fun. They overtook and passed Jehosophat Mountain with a yoke of oxen and a well-laden stone boat, but when they reached the clearing no one happened to be there and the children could show Aunt Esther everything, the Picture Tree and the prospect down the river, the site of the new house, now nearly outlined with stone sills, and the well which had become a real well lined with fieldstones, with a black mirror of water far down, from which Aunt Esther's flushed face could laugh back at her.

"Here, ma'am," said Andrew, "I mean, Aunt Esther, let me draw you a bucket of water so that you may taste it. Everyone says that it is uncommon fine."

It was while Aunt Esther was leaning over the bucket to drink, laughing and drawing back her skirts a little to keep them from the drip of the bucket and rope, with the sounds of Jehosophat Mountain's gee-hawing coming louder and louder to her ears, and the sunshine of late afternoon lying yellow and cheerful all about her—it was while all these pleasant and cheerful things were going on that Aunt Esther suddenly felt a little chill go down her spine.

Looking up, she stared into the forest beyond the clearing with widening eyes.

"Someone's watching us," she said in a sharp whisper.

Andrew started forward, but Aunt Esther caught his arm.

"Wait! Jehosophat Mountain will be here in a moment."

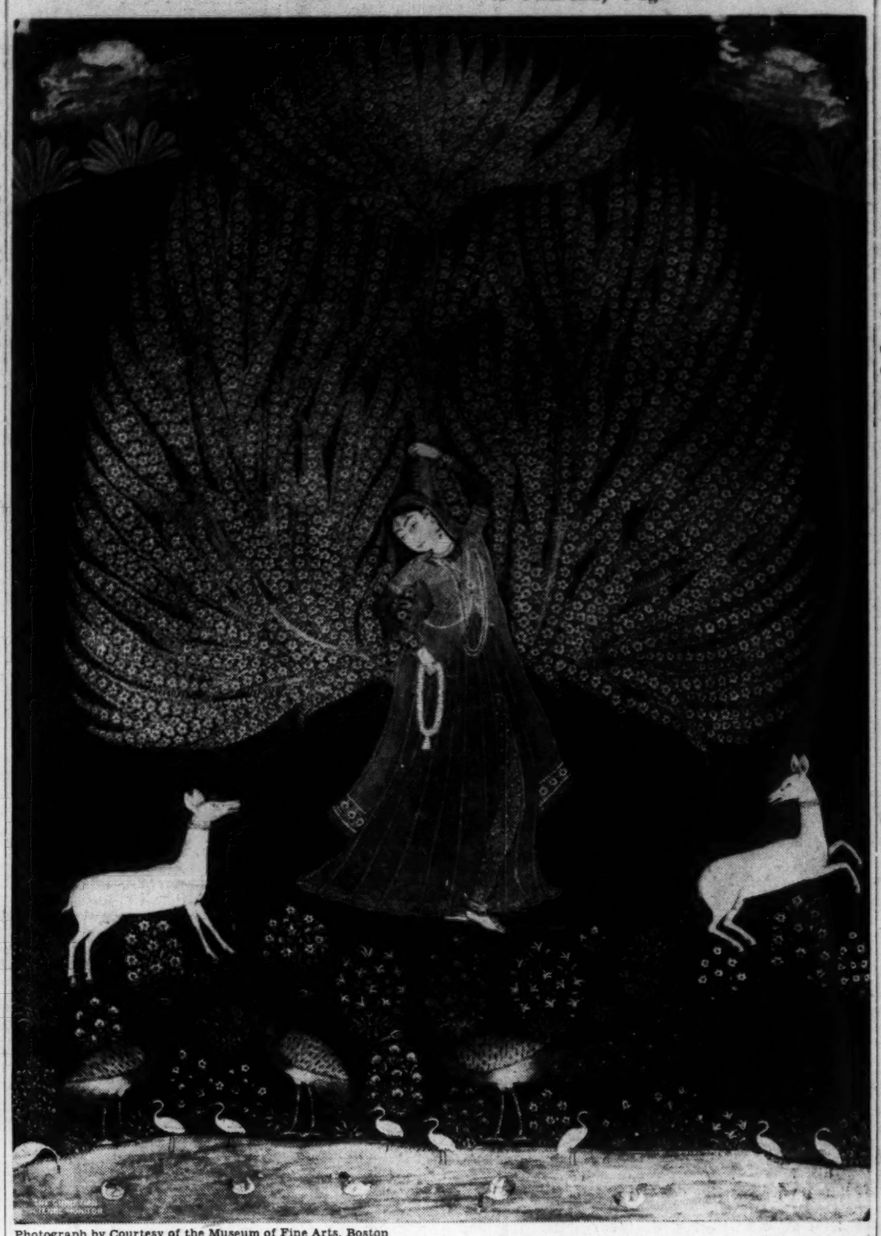
But when Jehosophat Mountain and the boy followed her pointing finger, they could find no trace of any watcher, nor of footprint, nor any motion, nor murmur of underbrush covering a retreat.

"I suppose I must be mistaken," said Aunt Esther. "It was only a shadow. But I had the awfullest feeling of something hidden watching us."

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Captain Patterson, whose brig the Fair American had been long overdue at sea, turned up suddenly to claim his young son Andrew and was considering whether he could wait 10 days before taking the boy away, when our last chapter ended. It was Sally, Andrew's playmate, who urged him to wait for the house-raising to which they had been looking forward for weeks. Andrew had been living with the Smith family in Happy Valley, Maine, the Bumblebee Titcombs, with whom his father had left him in Philadelphia, having decided to move north to an undecided destination. They willingly relinquished Andrew to the Hallets, from whom Miss Deborah Smith took him when she felt he needed better care. She had made him wildly happy, too, by advertising in the newspapers for information about his father.



Photograph by Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Hindu Picture of a Dance

Here is a maiden dancing against a background of beautiful trees. The picture was drawn by a Hindu-Mughal artist who lived in the eighteenth century. The maiden is seen in a graceful dancing attitude. The tree behind her is like an exquisite filigree jewel; the artist, no doubt, sought to make it as flowery and lovely as he could, at the risk, to be sure, of its appearing more ornamental than tree-like. The birds in the foreground are delicate and pleasing to the eye.

The arrangement of details is rather symmetrical, that is, there is an even, or balanced division to the right and left of the maiden's figure, which provides a sort of central axis. The tree's branches are rather carefully distributed to right and left; one dog balances the other, one cloud balances the other. Such symmetry provides a certain orderliness to the design which is pleasing to the eye.

Artists are frequently willing to change the appearance of a subject somewhat, to alter its shape, so that they may emphasize this orderliness. Raphael favored this method when he painted his madonnas. The composition is sometimes described as pyramidal, resembling the mathematically balanced form of the Pyramids in Egypt.

This picture is an illustration to the Rasikaprayá of Kesáva Dása.

Adventures of the Book Club

Miniature Volumes

By Paul McPharlin

We had each intended to make and decorate a book by the next meeting of the club. But Tom found a turtle down by the creek and he and I spent most of our time after school making a pond in our garden for it to live in. Laurey and Martha had cousins come to visit them and their time was all taken up too.

So when the Book Club met on the next Friday night, we all went empty handed to the house of our neighbor, Mr. Benjamin the book designer. He did not seem surprised that we had nothing to show; in fact, he was ready to talk about some other interesting features of book-making.

Martha started the conversation by telling us one of the ways in which she had entertained the cousin who was visiting her. This cousin had a doll's house at home and Martha had asked her if there were any books in its living room. When her cousin said "No," Martha set right in to make a couple of dozen inch-tall volumes for her to take home and make the dolls' room livable. These were not much work, because Martha just cut up newspaper for the pages, and pasted on bits of colored paper for the covers. The dolls couldn't read, anyway.

Tom Thumb Volumes

Mr. Benjamin said he was glad to hear about the tiny books, because Tom Thumb volumes had always appealed to him. Partly for compactness, and partly for a stunt, printers from time to time had made books no larger than a commemorative postage stamp. They were printed from type so small that it was called Diamond or Brilliant—probably because it was almost precious.

Bibles and almanacks were favorites to do in miniature, because in an earlier day they were the most often read, Mr. Benjamin said. The midget books were easy to carry in a pocket. Some people collect these little books today, and pay high prices for the fine ones. If you live in a small apartment, this sort of a collection won't be in the way. A famous collector of miniature volumes was the Empress Eugenie of France. Her little books were destroyed when her palace was destroyed, the last time France became a republic.

Making Dummies

One of the most interesting tiny libraries today belongs to Queen Mary of England. In the doll's house that many of the most famous British artists worked together to make for her is a library no bigger than an orange crate, but as rich as that in a castle. On its shelves are all sorts of tiny books, bound in leather and stamped in gold. Everything in the house is one-twelfth life size—an inch to a foot—and so are the books.

Some of these books were specially written for the Queen by well-known authors. On pages only an inch tall they had to write pretty small, but they all did it, and some drew illustrations too. Mr. Benjamin brought to the table a book with pictures of the Quen's doll house and its library. It was certainly grand, but not as pleasant as the one we were in. We saw that Barrie, the author of "Peter Pan," had written his autobiography for it, and that Kipling wrote some verses decorated with pictures that he drew himself.

With the idea of sending Martha's cousin some more volumes for her doll's house, we all set to making little books that evening. Laurey said he would even make a little bookcase with open shelves to hold them.

We used thin sheets of paper, folded them into thirty-two parts, and cut them open so that we had double sheets to sew down the middle, just like larger books. We used heavier paper for the covers, but did not bother to fold it all around the edges before pasting it on.

Motion Pictures

From colored advertisements in a couple of old magazines that Mr. Benjamin let us have, we cut bright patches of design to help make the books look gay. Tom had an old candy-paper in his pocket—and stiffened by being pasted to another piece of paper, it looked almost like the old vellum bindings that we had seen at the museum.

We left the books perfectly blank. Mr. Benjamin said, better a good book like these, than some he had seen with poor things in them. On the backs and covers of these dummies we put the kind of title we thought suited them, "Gulliver in Lilliput," "Little Women," "Memoirs of a Midget," "A Doll's House" and others.

But there was no reason why we shouldn't write tiny books as well as make them. A short-story, with only one word to a page, might be tense and exciting. For the Queen's doll house library Anthony Hope wrote "A Tragedy in Outline," which went, "Dear Mr. Brown, . . . Yours sincerely, M. Robinson," and left it up to your imagination. We might collect short poems to fit on small pages, like the translation of Caesar's last speech, "U 2?"

Our tiny books could have moving pictures, even. On the first page of one of them, which could be flipped by letting the leaves swish open under the thumb, we drew with a rather hard pencil a "daffy-dill" figure—a circle for the head and curved or bent lines for the body and limbs.

We turned over the first page. On the second was an impression from the hard pencil, just like the figure, only not visible except in certain lights. Over this we drew another figure, its pose changed a little. The legs were lifted a bit, and the arms spread as if it was going to walk. It might be jumping, dancing, or doing anything at all we wanted, if we drew its changing positions little by little. On the third page we drew another shift, on the fourth still another, and so on.

When the book was full of drawings, we flipped the pages and saw them break into motion. Laurey had drawn a pair of boxers who went through a big skirmish. Martha made a ballet dancer with a skirt like an umbrella. Tom made a jumper, and I tried a dog chasing a cat. When we flipped the pages in the wrong direction, everything went backward to where it had started, just like a trick movie.

I think we had more fun out of the tiny books and the moving picture books, which were only playthings, than we did out of the ones that had something serious written in them.

Mr. Benjamin promised to help us get started on a set of scrapbooks, next week, and we are all going to look for pictures and material to put in them between now and then.

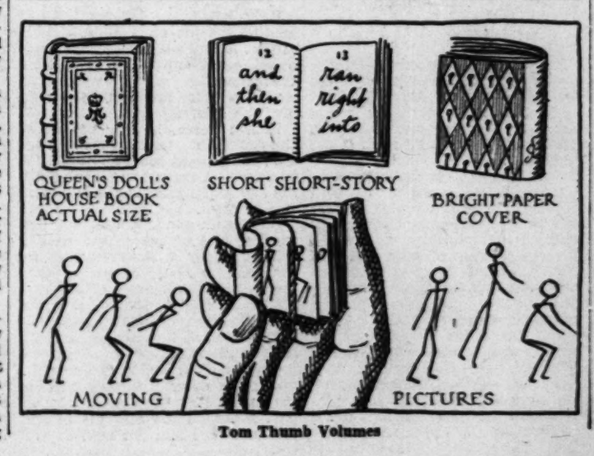
A World of Ice

Hear the crack of the frozen bough,
The sharp, bright crunch of snow.
The cold is heavy on the brow,
Striking us like a blow.

The breath goes out in clouds of steam;
Our ears and cheeks are numb.
Skates clanging on the solid stream
Blend with a car's crisp hum.

This is the winter's private land,
Held in the grip of frost;
And we are strangers here who stand
Watching a world we lost.

ROBERT WISTRAND



Tom Thumb Volumes

On the Way to Hong Kong

By Paul Sheeline

Twenty-four hours out of Manila we struck the first heavy weather we had had since we left New York. We ran into a North East monsoon, in the China Sea. According to the ship's log we had a: "Moderate gale; high sea and heavy North Easterly swell. Vessel pitching, rolling, and labouring violently, and shipping water fore and aft. Occasional rain squalls; moderate visibility."

To Tim and me, who have had no experience in judging the severity of storms, it seemed pretty bad. During lunch, we both tipped over in our chairs; all the plates, glasses, and silverware on the table fell to the floor, and it was impossible to continue the meal. Our cabin was a confusion of overturned wicker chairs, books, clothes, and broken glass—all in a pile that slid back and forth across the room with every roll of the ship.

We had a picnic dinner of sandwiches and apples in our bunks that night, as nothing could be served in the dining room. Our worst rolling, measured during the height of the gale, was 42 degrees. But the next day we were close to the China coast, where the water is shallow, and although we had a strong headwind the whole way, the sea calmed down and gave us no more trouble.

Tuesday morning, December 13, we dropped anchor several miles out of Shanghai to wait for the early mist to rise. The water about us was a light, muddy brown, due to the stirring up of silt and sand by the Yang-Tse-Kiang and Whang Poo rivers, in whose estuary we were anchored. At one o'clock we had picked up the pilot, and started up the Whang Poo, on which lies Shanghai.

Traveling Upstream

As we steamed further and further up the stream, we found increasing signs of commercial and industrial activity on either side. Neatly tilled and cultivated fields extending right down to the water's edge gave way to dockyards, warehouses, and factories. Big signs, half in Chinese and half in English, announced the names of the companies. A line of buoys ran up the middle of the river and a freighter was moored to each pair, usually loading or discharging onto lighters fastened alongside.

We steamed slowly up the stream, and soon found ourselves in the midst of the confusion and frenzied activity that is characteristic of Shanghai. Dark gray Japanese destroyers passed on our port (left) side, heading out to sea. Way below us, like tiny nutshells bobbing up and down in the murky water, ragged boatmen sculled their shallow draft "sampans" out from under our bow. Lumbering, shapeless "junks" drifted downstream, their brown ribbed sails hanging stiffly from their slightly slanting masts. Smaller boats dotted the river, and appeared to be a sort of "water taxis" for the natives, to carry them up and down between the city and the various docks.

"Sampans" are long barges that are used as houses by their owners. A piece of canvas is stretched over a bamboo framework, and covers the eating, sleeping, and living quarters. The cooking is done outside, and all waste matter is thrown overboard. There are whole cities of these "sampans," all moored together in a huge municipality of floating houses.

The "Silversandal" tied up at Holt's wharf at three o'clock. Our doubts that we would be able to land, because of the restrictions on our passports, were quickly dispelled, and we boarded the Customs launch to take us a mile up the river to Shanghai.

On to Shanghai

The Japanese, who had control of the city, had forbidden all small craft to be on the Whang Poo after dark, except with special permission from the authorities. We were lucky in having an official launch, or we would have had to spend the night ashore at a hotel.

As soon as Tim and I stepped off the landing into the street, the clamoring and shouting "ricksha boys" reminded us of the taxi drivers in Manila. "Rickshas" are the cheapest form of transportation throughout the East. They are small, two-wheeled carriages, can seat one passenger, and are drawn by native "coolies." The "ricksha boys" shuffle along at a slow trot for miles without being winded or tired. More than half of them were barefoot. Since the temperature was down near the freezing point (Shanghai is farther North, and has a severe winter), I don't see how they stood the cold.

Although we had naturally expected a different atmosphere here than we would find in any American city, the change was so complete that it surprised and bewildered us. We stood in Nanking road, in the midst of a surging stream of hurried, busy Orientals. "Ricksha boys" jogged down the street pulling their flimsy little carriages in which sat placid, prosperous-looking Chinamen, with their arms folded and hands hidden in the sleeves of their silk robes. Some, more modern, were clad in European dress, faultlessly correct down to the very last spat. Not a white face was to be seen; instead, a confusion of yellow, slanting-eyed visages everywhere about us.

When Darkness Fell

Darkness had fallen, and we were surprised to see that the smaller shops did not close down, but remained open for business as usual. We passed native restaurants, furnished with rows of benches and tables. Strange smells, but appetizing ones, issued from the dimly-lit interiors; weird foods, unknown to us, of all shapes, colors, and sizes, were being served to the customers, who quickly gobbled them up with the aid of their chopsticks. The Chinese don't use knives or forks as we do, but have instead two little sticks about eight inches long that they grasp in one hand and with which they pick up the pieces of meat and rice. They hold the bowl close to their mouths, and push the food right into it. It's not exactly what we would call "manners" in New England, but it's very effective.

Tim and I had planned to spend the whole next day ashore. We boarded the ferry at Holt's wharf and were squeezed in between a multitude of Chinese stevedores, who had worked all night and were going back to the city.

Declining a "ricksha," we started off to the left along the "Bund" (street that runs next to the river). Soon we were outside the commercial district and found ourselves in a strictly native quarter. The streets were dirty and uneven, and both sides were lined with small shops. Cloth signs on which were printed large Chinese characters hung across overhead. Barefoot "ricksha coolies" ran straight up the left hand side, never slowing down for anybody, but merely shouting a warning at the last minute. Many streets were devoted especially to the sale of one kind of thing. There were hardware, woolen, clothing, silk, vegetable, and meat streets, and many others besides. Each had its own particular odor.

Professional Letter Writers

We were impressed by Yan Tsing alley. There, for five blocks, both sides of the street were lined with cheap fur coats and ankle-length native dresses. Each store had a half-dozen salesmen, whose job it was to try the coats on with smiles of pleasure, showing how nice and warm they were, and at the same time chant out the benefits of owning one in a sing-song fashion to the assembled crowd.

During our walk, we saw letter writers installed at rickety tables on the sidewalks. They made their living by writing letters for the less learned who were unable to do it themselves. On the tables were all the "tools" necessary for their trade: scrolls, camel's hair brushes, and ink. They begin at the bottom right hand side, and paint their characters upwards in vertical rows.

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

As a fitting tribute for the 25th anniversary of the opening of the Panama Canal, the Canal Zone is to have a distinctive commemorative issue of stamps during 1939. Announcement of details of the forthcoming issue of stamps has been made by C. H. Calhoun, Director of Posts for the Canal Zone. The stamps are to go on sale in the Canal Zone, August 15, 1939.

The series will picture scenes before and after the construction of the canal, designs having been chosen from photographs of some of the best sites and engineering achievements. The regular postal issue will comprise sixteen postage stamps and six airmail stamps. These stamps are to be of the same size as the present stamps now in use. The postage stamps will carry the inscription "25th Anniversary 1939-Opening Panama Canal 1914." The airmail stamps will carry an inscription commemorating the 10th anniversary of the establishment of airmail service in the Canal Zone.

The values of the postage set are to include the 1c green, Balboa, "before" and the 2c rose, "after"; the 3c blue violet, Gaillard Cut "before" and the 5c blue "after"; the 6c red, Bas Obispo "before" and the 7c black "after"; the 8c sage green, Gatun Locks "before" and the 10c blue "after"; the 11c deep green, Canal Channel "before" and the 12c magenta "after"; the 14c deep violet, Gamboa "before" and the 15c olive brown "after"; the 18c lake, Pedro Miguel Locks "before" and the 20c brown "after"; the 25c red orange, Gutan Spillway "before" and the 50c violet brown "after."

Top to Bottom: Two Russian stamps of new sports issue; Australian stamp picturing merino sheep; Polish winter relief issue; French semi-postal stamp to provide radios for the blind.

Issues From Other Countries

Canada is scheduled to issue a set of three special stamps commemorating the coming visit of Britain's Royal couple. The 1c. green will show the portraits of Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose; the 2c. brown will show the National War Memorial and the 5c. red will show the portraits of the King and Queen.

France has issued a special semi-postal stamp, 90c. plus 25c., brown violet, showing a blind man before a radio. The surtax from the sale of this stamp is to be used to purchase radios for the blind.

Hatay (formerly known as Alexandretta) has overprinted five values of the current stamps in memory of the late Kemal Ataturk. A new set of stamps is being printed for general use and will commemorate the date of the first sitting of the Parliament House of the Hatay Republic.

Jamaica has a pictorial set of thirteen stamps which was recently put on sale. The ½d., 1d. and 1½d. values show the portrait of King George VI and on each of the denominations a profile portrait of the King is included in the design near the margin except the 10 shilling value where the King's portrait is centered. The 2d. shows Castleton, the 3d. a banana plantation, the 4d. a citrus grove, the 9d. Bamboo Walk, Lanovia; the 5 sh. a landscape view, and the 10 sh. the coat of arms with the King's portrait centered.

North Borneo also has a new set of pictorials showing various local scenes, etc. Among the designs shown are a buffalo cart, a cockatoo, a Murut native, a Probiscus monkey, mounted sea gypsies, a map of Borneo, an orang outang, native with a blowgun, a Dyak warrior, a river scene, Mt. Kinabalu, arms of the British North Borneo Company and coat of arms of North Borneo.

Russia has issued two sets of stamps recently. One of these is called the Young Communist League set, of five values, the designs picturing a girl parachutist, youth with drill, boy on a reaper, young couple coming from school and a young flier and sailor. The second is a Sports issue of eight values. This set pictures diving, discus throwing, tennis, motorcycle acrobatics, skiing, women sprinting, soccer and parade.

Salvador will honor the Golden Gate Exposition at San Francisco with a special set of three airmail stamps, the design of the stamps showing a view of the Golden Gate Bridge and the coats of arms of Salvador and California.

Union of South Africa has issued bilingual commemoratives in pairs to commemorate the Centenary of the Voortrekker. The ½d. plus ½d. value shows Boers plowing with oxen; the 1d. plus 1d. shows a Boer family working their wagon down a steep slope; the 1½d. plus 1½d. shows a picture of Boers and Kaffirs negotiating a treaty; the 9d. plus 3d. shows a view of the Voortrekker monument in the foreground and in the backfield a trekking group crossing a river and moving along a hillside.

United States Stamps

On Feb. 18, the new 3-cent stamp commemorating the Golden Gate International Exposition at San Francisco, California, will be placed on First Day sale at San Francisco. The stamps will be on sale at other post offices about the 20th or as soon as supplies can be distributed.

The new stamp will be 34/100 by 1-44/100 inches in size, arranged vertically. It will be printed in purple by the rotary process and issued in sheets of 50. The central design will be a reproduction of the 400-foot "Tower of the Sun" one of the outstanding architectural features of the Exposition on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay. The design is the work of Arthur Brown, chairman of the Exposition's architectural commission, and the night scene painting is by Chesley Bonestall of Berkeley. William Roach of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is the designer of the entire stamp.

Collectors wishing First Day cancellations of the new stamp on Feb. 18 may send a limited number of addressed covers, not in excess of ten, to the Postmaster at San Francisco, California, with a cash or postal money order to cover only the cost of the stamps required for affixing. Covers should be not less than 3 by 6 inches. Requests for uncanceled stamps should not be included with orders for First Day covers.

NAJEX 1939 at New York

The 1939 annual National Junior Stamp Exhibition (NAJEX-1939) will be held May 17 to May 20 inclusive, in the rooms of Avocations Club, 2 West 46th Street, New York, N. Y. This exhibition will be open to all Junior clubs in the United States and is sponsored by Stamps, Jr., of which Frank L. Wilson is Director. There is no entry fee for exhibits. For further details, club sponsors should write to Stamps, Jr., 2 West 46th Street, New York, N. Y.

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Faith Bickford, Box J, Brewster, Mass.

STAMPS and COINS

NEVER before offered, 21 French Colonies, set of 5 each, in all 105 large beautiful stamps for 45c. Tunisia 100 diff. 35c. China 50 diff. 25c. Complete set Zeppelin Hindenburg 5c. FRENCH CO., 241 Euclid, Cleveland, Ohio.

GOLDEN GATE EXPOSITION COVERS
Attractive Cachet with new Fair stamp. Single stamp 15c, six for 75c. Block of four 25c, six for $1.50. MOWER, 634 Market, San Francisco

Shifts in Rumanian Cabinet Extend Authoritarian Rule

The News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 2—Extensive reconstruction of the Rumanian Cabinet, in which the powers of Armand Calinescu have been greatly increased, far beyond those of Premier Miron Cristea, strengthen King Carol's movement toward authoritarianism.

Dr. Calinescu, known as Rumania's strong man because of his ruthless police methods, today became Vice-Premier and Acting Minister of Defense. He virtually becomes the head of the Cabinet. He practically controls the whole of the Nation's armed forces. He also is expected to retain his old post of Minister of the Interior.

The Premier, who is a Patriarch of the Rumanian Orthodox Church, is understood to have remained in office only at the King's insistance.

Dr. Calinescu, in the Defense Ministry, supplants Gen. G. Argeseanu. In the Munitions Ministry, Victor Slavescu supersedes General Iacobici.

In the economic sphere, Mititza Constantinescu, who was Minister of Economy, has ben promoted to the Ministry of Finance, superseding Mircea Cancicov. Mr. Constantinescu retains the Governorship of the National Bank. The Ministry of Economy is to be filled by Ion Bujoiu.

Bishop Nicholas Colan has been replaced in the Ministry of Education, Religion and Arts, by Nicholas Zigre. Prof. George Ionescu-Sisesti, representative of the National Democratic Party, has yielded his office as Minister of Agriculture to Professor Cornateanu.

Two new Ministries have been added—National Property, filled by Traian Pop, and Minorities, filled by Prof. Silviu Dragomir.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 2—Rumania's "changing of the guard," centering greatly increased authority in the hands of Armand Calinescu, does not mean that the Cabinet as a whole has necessarily been strengthened. For the changes eliminate much of the influence of both the Church and the Army in governmental affairs—despite the fact that the Orthodox Patriarch, Miron Cristea, remains the nominal head of the Government. Moreover, Prof. Nicholas Iorga's National Democratic Party is without representation in the Cabinet.

Perhaps the most significant aspect of the changes is replacement of generals by civilians. It is to be remembered that last October King Carol also removed his War and Armament Ministers, so that the two men now retiring had served less than four months.

It is likewise to be recalled that the number of officers were members of the Iron Guards and it is alleged that the explosives recently found in the hands of these radical rightist conspirators in Bucharest came from Army arsenals through the intermediary of regular Army officers. Very rarely in Rumania's modern history have civilians headed the War Ministry.

Some circles are inclined to believe that the military changes were made because the Army officers do not fully approve King Carol's present tendency toward absolutism. However this mya be, the changes indicate an increasing influence in the Government of Dr. Juliu Maniu's National Peasant Party, as well as the Liberal Party headed by Constantine Bratianu. The individual representatives in the Government of both these groups, however, favor maintaining the highest type of absolutist and autocratic Government with the authority coming exclusively from the King.

Another important aspect of the change is the disappearance of Bishop Nicholas Colan. Some observers believe that he has left the Ministry of Religion because of the opposition to his recent decrees, which heavily restricted the smaller denominations in Rumania and curtailed the freedom of worship of such groups as the Baptists and Seventh Day Adventists.

With the single exception of the religious sphere, the changes in the Cabinet indicate less an alteration in the policy than a speeding up of the attainment of King Carol's objectives. The change has been long expected and many anticipated the resignation of the Patriarch. This development has been avoided by what amounts to a change in control.

A Skilled Organizer

Dr. Calinescu in whom the actual authority now appears to be invested, was a most successful leader of the National Peasant Party. He has won distinction as a police chief and organizer. He is one of the chief spokesmen for the new "Party of National Regeneration" and its organizer and General Secretary. Not to join his party would bring personal disadvantages. So the Nation has joined up en masse, whole organizations at a time. Dr. Calinescu boasts of 4,000,000 members for his party.

This "Front" keeps Rumania practically under martial law, prevents every public expression of opinion, closes cafés wholesale if views are exchanged in them, and suppresses protesters.

In addition to the force it draws from the police and Army it also possesses almost unlimited economic power. It controls all permits to buy or sell, to manufacture, to conduct business, to teach in school, preach, conduct mass, sweep the streets, or practise law.

Single 'Family' Sought

The Front aims at improving sanitation, ennobling toil, inspiring the youth with real patriotism, imposing discipline, establishing administrative honesty, and welding all Rumanians into a single family.

The Government of Premier Miron Cristea was formed in February, 1938. It provided the legal background for a series of revolutionary political changes and to give them the approval of the Church. These acts were the abolition of the Constitution and the party system, the extermination of the Iron Guards, the establishment of a political monopoly, and the exaltation of regal authoritarianism or absolutism.

Yet even with the "regeneration front" in full operation, it appears doubtful whether coercion, devoid of inspiration and dynamic force, can regenerate Rumania. This land has become quiet, which is a relief after confusion, but it seems as the quiet of winter and of night.

Agriculture Heads To Hunt for Talent

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Department of Agriculture has decided to scout for talent to fill its jobs in the future.

No longer, said personnel officials Feb. 1, will the Department leave to chance and politics the selection of men and women to carry on its activities. It intends to go to colleges and universities for young men and women.

The Department expects to employ upwards of 1,100 junior natural scientists and other professionally trained persons this year. Most of them will be used in staffing four large regional research laboratories being established to search for new industrial uses and markets for surplus farm products.

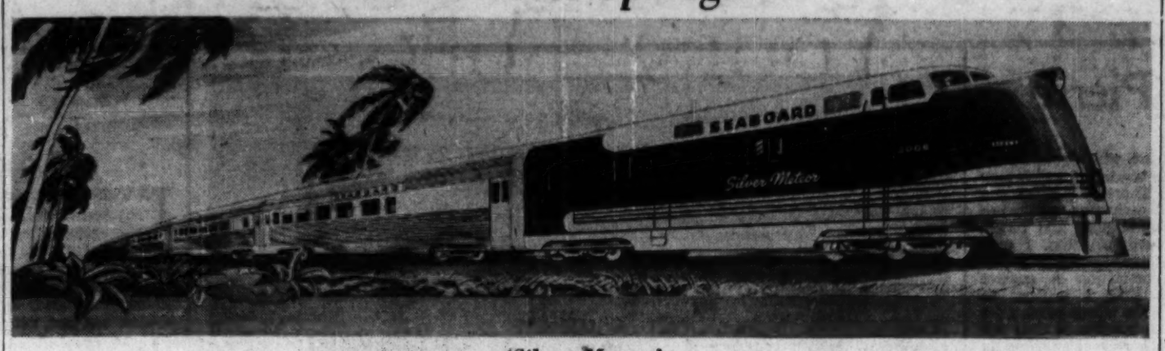
Real Estate Values

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Real estate in New York City has been assessed for the six months of 1939 at $16,736,870,917, an increase of 86,573,123, William Stanley Miller, President of the Tax Commission, reported today.

The assessed valuation of ordinary real estate was placed at $14,620,845,091; utility properties, $1,443,334,875; special franchises assessed by the State Tax Commission, $672,690,951.

Off to Meet Springtime



'Silver Meteor'

Streamlined, Diesel-electric train, Seaboard Railway, dedicated and put in Southern service.

Hoover's Foreign Policy Address

CHICAGO, Feb. 2 (AP)—The text of Former President Hoover's speech before the Council on Foreign Relations:

I wish to talk on peace. We are deluged with talk of war. Our minds are being prepared to accept war as inevitable. We need to keep our heads.

And I say this as one who in positions of responsibility saw every stage in the development of the last war. And I have seen the bitterness of its failure to bring blessings to mankind.

I have no need to recite the malevolent forces rampant in the world. In 20 nations desperate peoples have surrendered personal liberty for some form of authoritarian Government. They are placing their trust in dictatorship clothed in new ideologies of Utopia. Some of them are making war or are aggressively threatening other nations. The world is taut with fear. Five times more men are under arms than before the Great War.

We in America are indignant at the brutalities of these systems, and their cruel wrongs to minorities. We are fearful of the penetration of their ideologies. We are alarmed at their military preparations and their aggressiveness.

Their neighboring democracies are consciously or unconsciously flooding us with propaganda that we, too, are in danger that we will inevitably be drawn in.

We have need to strip emotion from these questions as much as we can. They are questions of life or death not only to men, but also to nations.

We have need to appraise coolly these dangers. We have need of sober, analytical debate upon the policies of Government toward them. We must do so without partisanship.

Quotes President Roosevelt

Amid these agitations, President Roosevelt has now announced a new departure in foreign policies.

Beginning with his suggestion of 14 months ago of quarantining dictatorships, he now states: "We have learned that God-fearing democracies . . . cannot forever let pass without effective protest acts of aggression against sister nations. . . . There are many methods short of war, but stronger and more effective than mere words, of bringing home to aggressor governments the aggregate sentiments of our own people."

Mr. Roosevelt has also proposed to the country a huge increase in our already large armament. Under his plans we are on the way to become possibly the largest naval power and certainly the largest air power in the world.

Let me say at once that if our defense requires it every American will willingly bear that burden, though it contributes to lower the standard of living of every American and though it plunges us further into debt.

It does mean an increase in our military expenditure from 650 millions of only six years ago to 1,400 or 1,500 millions next year.

But the proper degree of our military preparedness depends first upon what our foreign policies are to be, and second, upon where and from what our dangers come. When these are determined then the size of our armament is for our Army and Navy experts to say. Without these determinations they can give no competent advice.

People's Views on Policies

Our foreign policies in these major dimensions must be determined by the American people and the Congress, not by the President alone. The citizens can also in some degree appraise our dangers. After all it is the people who are made poor and who sacrifice their lives and the lives of their sons.

For a hundred and thirty years before the Great War and since we rejected the League of Nations our foreign policies have been simple and emphatic.

First, to keep out of foreign entanglements and other people's wars; not to interfere in the affairs of other nations.

Second, our armament is for defense, not aggression.

Third, that defense to include the Western Hemisphere by enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine.

Fourth, to protect by force if necessary the lives of Americans who are of necessity abroad, but to depend upon the peaceful processes of negotiation to protect their rights and property.

Fifth, to co-operate in peaceful movements to promote peace and in economic movements to promote world prosperity. And to insist that neither by spirit nor action do we imply either military or economic force for these purposes.

Sixth, under the recent Neutrality Law we presumably prohibit the purchase of arms in the United States by other nations while actually at war, together with some restrictions upon credit and travel. Such purchases are without restrictions until we declare that a war exists. And let me say parenthetically that this arms provision needs immediate revision. In effect it compels us to take sides rather than be neutral.

I believe these are the full dimensions of American policies that have been approved by the American people up to now.

Mr. Roosevelt now proposes to expand these policies. The sum of his proposal is that we make effective protest at acts of aggression against sister nations. He says we must use methods stronger than words and short of war. He asks for armament to back his extensions. As Daniel Webster said in his reply to Hayne, "Let me run the honorable gentleman's doctrine a little into its practical application."

Application of Doctrine

First. The only known effective methods short of war and more than words are that we either support one side with supplies of food, raw materials, finance, and munitions, or that we deny these to the other side by embargoes, boycotts, or other economic sanctions.

Second. The aggressions against sister nations that Mr. Roosevelt is discussing are not alone in the Western Hemisphere. They are in reality aggressions across the Atlantic and the Pacific, in Europe, and Asia.

Third. This new policy means that we are to determine who are the aggressors in the world.

The determination of the who and when of aggression sounds easy. It sometimes is easy. But if one examines the history of the world the distinction between legitimate expansion and wicked aggression becomes confused. The League of Nations after some years of effort failed to find even a definition of aggressor. We are to set ourselves up as the oracle of righteousness in age-old quarrels that began before our Nation was born. A large part of the United States was the result of aggression under any definition; likewise parts of the British Empire and France. The world will not remain static, for the pressures of populations, economic life, and defense are not static forces. In any event, it does not seem to be a job that America should undertake. More especially as each case must need be debated in Congress and divided by the emotions of our racial origins.

Fourth. These proposals to use some sort of coercion against nations are of course complete departure from neutrality in other people's wars. It is the method of coercion, not persuasion. It is in diect violation of Secretary Hull's reaffirmation, on which the ink is but 60 days dry, of an old American policy that "the intervention of any state in the internal and external affairs of another is inadmissible."

Fifth. Such measures are obviously futile unless undertaken in co-operation with other nations. Without joint action, supplies of food or oil or cotton or munitions can be obtained elsewhere. And joint action means at least temporary alliances with countries in Europe or Asia.

Sixth. Such policies are provocative of reprisals and must be backed by armament far beyond that required for defense of the Western Hemisphere. If we are to provoke we must be prepared to enforce.

Seventh. Economic pressures inevitably run into pressures upon civil poplations. Civil populations are mostly women and children. The morals of starvation by force rank no higher that killing from the air.

Eighth. Any nation which sets up such policies and builds an armament of dimensions to back them is sure to arouse fear. This idea of America sitting alone determining who and what in the world shall stop and go would make us suspect of the whole world. It is certain that combinations of power will arise against a nation which does that, no matter how good neighborly its words may be.

"The Path to War"

Let me say at once that any form of direct or indirect coercion of nations is force and is the straight path to war itself. No husky nation will stand such pressures without bloody resistance.

Those who think in terms of economic sanctions should also think in terms of war.

It will be said that these measures will preserve peace; that if nations know we will throw our weight into the balance they will not transgress on others. That is world-wide power politics. That is the exact theory of joining in the balance of power throughout the world. That setting has in the long and tragic history of Europe inevitably exploded in war.

All this becomes the most momentous change in American policies of peace and war since we entered the Great War.

Moreover, the European democracies have accepted it as a complete change of national policy by the United States. If it is not a proposal to change radically our policies, then they are under a misapprehension.

But to determine the issue, let me propose some questions that the American people deserve to have answered.

1. Shall we reverse our traditional policies at this time?
2. Shall we set ourselves up to determine who the aggressor is in the world?
3. Shall we engage in embargoes, boycotts, economic sanctions against aggressor nations?
4. Shall we do this where the Western Hemisphere is not attacked?
5. Shall we provide an armament greater than that necessary to protect the Western Hemisphere from military invasion?
6. Shall we take collective action with other nations to make these more than words and short of war policies effective?
7. Are we to be the policeman of the world?

Clarification Asked

Certainly it is due to Mr. Roosevelt, to the Congress, and to the American people that we know exactly what all this means. The Congress should have this adventure clarified before we go blindly into great increases in armament.

Before we answer these questions and before we venture into these paths of force and conflict, even short of war, we should realistically examine how serious the so-called imminent dangers are from aggressive nations.

Our dangers are obviously in two forms—the penetration of their ideologies, which would destroy democracies, and their military aggressiveness.

And their military aggressiveness has to be appraised in two aspects. First, the direct dangers to the Western Hemisphere, and second, our further concern in the dangers to our sister democracies in Europe and Asia.

The first segment of this danger is the ideologies. The penetration of these ideologies, whether it be the Communism of Russia, the National Socialism of Germany, or the Fascism of Italy, is an internal problem for each country where they penetrate. Ideas cannot be cured with battleships or aeroplanes. I say this as I do not assume that we intend to attack dictators or extirpate ideologies in their home sources. That would lead the world to worse destruction than the religious wars of the Middle Ages.

Our job of defense against these un-American ideologies is to eliminate Communist, Socialist, and Fascist ideas and persons from our own institutions. It is to maintain the ideals of free men, which make this unprofitable soil for such alien seed.

I am confident that if the lamp of liberty can be kept alight, these ideologies will yet die of their own falsity. They spring not from moral and spiritual inspirations, but from the cupidity of men. In any event, no additional appropriations for arms will settle those problems.

The second segment of danger is that of military attack of the dictatorships upon democracies.

And we may first explore the imminent dangers of military attack upon the Western democracies. And again we should consider it in the light of realism rather than the irritating words that emanate from world capitals.

Europe's History

Our people must realize that even if there were no dictators present, the blunders in the peace treaties, the pressures of population, the impoverishment of peoples will create periodic European crises. That has been the history of Europe since long before America was born.

As terrifying as these crises look in the morning paper, there are more realistic pressures for peaceful adjustments than for war.

Since the Great War land fortifications for defense have increased in power faster than offensive land weapons. The dictatorships know that if they were to attack the Western democracies, they would probably find their land and sea defenses impregnable. Attack from the air offers hideous destruction, but it also brings sobering reprisals. It stiffens resolution and it does not capture capital cities. It is my belief that the Western democracies of Europe can amply defend themselves against military attack.

A Reason for War?

And in this connection we must not close our eyes to one condition under which the American people, disregarding all other questions, might join in European war. We are a humane people, and our humanity can be overstrained by brutality. That was one of the causes of our entry into the last war. For instance, if wholesale attack were made upon women and children by the deliberate destruction of cities from the air, then the indignation of the American people could not be restrained from action.

I do not believe officials of any nation have become so foolish or dare the depth of barbarism of such an undertaking. The indignation in the United States today at such killings in Spain and China, where it is excused as the accident of attempt to demoralize munitions supply, should be warning of the temper which would be raised.

There are other realistic forces which weigh against military attack by the dictatorships on the democracies. Despite various so-called "demands," the dictatorships are in reality mainly interested elsewhere. The face of Germany is turned more East than toward Western Europe. The face of Japan is turned west into Asia. The Russians are amply engaged at home. The Italians claim grievances with England and France arising out of the treaties under which they came into the Great War, but these are not impossible of solution.

Beyond all this, every one of the totalitarian states has its own grave internal weaknesses.

Above all, the common people in no country in Europe want war. They are terrified of it.

Do not think I believe the situation is not dangerous in Europe. Far from it. But it is not so imminent as the speeches abroad might make it appear. And what is not imminent is often preventable.

Moats Around Hemisphere

Obviously our dangers are much less than those of the overseas democracies. The Western Hemisphere is still protected by a moat of 3,000 miles of ocean on the East and 6,000 miles on the West. No airplane has yet been built that can come one third the way across the Atlantic and one fifth of the way across the Pacific with destructive bombs and fly home again. In any event, these dictatorships have nothing to gain by coming 3,000 miles or 6,000 miles to attack the Western Hemisphere. So long as our defenses are maintained they have everything to lose.

That any of these dictatorships, whether Japan, Germany, Italy, or Russia, or all of them together, have the remotest idea of military attack upon the Western Hemisphere is sheer hysteria.

It will be said that we must be prepared to go across the seas and enforce lawful rights for American trade by military action. I do not agree with that thesis. There always comes a time, with patience, when such ends can be accomplished by the processes of peace.

There are other factors that we need to consider also before we decide to use force beyond protection of the Western Hemisphere. We must not refuse to look at the possible ultimates before we start down these paths.

Safeguard Liberty

If we join with force in Europe or Asia, even though it be short of war, we must consider its consequences should it lead to war. For that is the most probable result. The call to join is based upon the preservation of human liberty in the world. Our first purpose is to maintain liberty in America. If civilization based on liberty fails in the United States, it is gone from the earth. We must safeguard that, not ony in our own interest but in the interest of the world.

Personal liberty and free economic life are not built for modern war. A great war today is a mobilization of the whole people. That means democracy must temporarily surrender to dictatorship, no matter what one may call it, in order that we may bend our full energies to war.

It means that our country must be mobilized into practically a Fascist State. It would be so organized. It went some distance in the last Great War, although we did not use that term at the time. It would have gone much farther if the War had extended longer.

I speak of this not from hearsay but as one who participated in the economic organization of the Great War. I saw the rise of opposition to demobilization of the interests which benefited. But we secured the immediate and courageous demobilization of this economic power over the daily lives of our people because of the backing of a real lover of human liberty—Woodrow Wilson.

Today the lowered vitality of free enterprise, the necessity to subordinate or repudiate our enormous peace-time national debt to make way for finance of a new war, together with the ideas of economic power which impregnate our Government, all drive to the improbability of after-war demobilization of centralized power.

Universal Dictatorship

If it were that or the loss of our national independence it would not be too great a price. But let us at least recognize that a war to save liberty would probably destroy liberty. In my view another great war will make dictatorship universal.

Even if we escaped this result, yet the sacrifice of our sons and the moral and economic destruction are a bitter prospect to contemplate. Surely we learned this from the last war. As we look back over our participation in that war there is still another cup of bitterness. America can make war but we cannot make permanent peace in Europe or Asia. The peace after the Great War sowed the dragon's teeth whose growth confronts us today.

And now a word in conclusion. As a Nation we must weigh all these experiences, these forces and factors as best we can. We may not agree upon the importance to lay upon any one of them. But from the total of them it is my belief that at this time the country should say an emphatic "No" to the questions of clarification which I have proposed above.

This world can never reach peace by threats and force. If this is to be the blind leadership of men, nothing can save the world from a catastrophe to civilization.

Living by Heritages

No nation has alone built this civilization. We all live by heritages which have been enriched by every nation and every century. And to save this civilization there must be a changed attitude of men. Our country standing apart can make a contribution of transcendent service in holding aloft the banner of moral relationships.

If we are to hold that banner of morals aloft the people of America should express unhesitatingly their indignation against wrong and persecution. They should extend aid to the suffering.

We should not be isolationists in promoting peace by the methods of peace. We should not be isolationists in proposals to join in the most healing of all processes of peace—economic co-operation to restore prosperity.

But surely all reason, all history, all our own experience, show that wrongs cannot be righted and durable peace cannot be imposed on nations by force, threats, economic pressures, or war. I want America to stand against that principle if it is the last nation under that banner. I want it to stand there because it is the only hope of preserving liberty on this Continent.

That is America's greatest service to mankind.

Florida Train Starts 26½-Hour Run From North

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—The streamlined, stainless steel "Silver Meteor" of the Seaboard Air Line was dedicated on the grounds of the World's Fair, with business, government, and transportation dignitaries in attendance today. After the exercises, the train, with every seat sold, departed from the World's Fair Pennsylvania Railroad-Long Island Station, for Florida. Exactly 26 hours and 30 minutes later it slides to a stop in Miami.

The streamliner is drawn by a 2,000-horsepower Diesel-electric locomotive and will have in "tow" the latest equipment at low cost. Its appointments are described as equal to any that have been built into extra-fare trains, and the rate of charge is noted as that of a regular coach. Places are reserved in advance.

In the observation car are lounge chairs, a radio, and broad vision windows. A stewardess-nurse is on hand to give passengers assistance.

Lounge compartments are found to be as commodious as those of regular sleeping cars. The men's lounges have deep divans and comfortable chairs, while the women's lounges are travel boudoirs, the rooms being furnished with mirrors and dressing tables.

At the car vestibules are signs of the "swing out" type, with designation numbers on them for the guidance of passengers in the station.

A wide, unobstructed view is available from each seat by virtue of a 60-inch window; and the cars become veritable sunrooms as the train dashes through the countryside.

Outdoors Brought Indoors For Chicago's Winter Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A skier came swooping down from the rafters. It was an indoor stunt featuring an outdoor sport. The white-jacketed Anders Haugan, former Olympic ski champion, whizzed down the ski slide built in the gallery, leaped into the air, and then dropped to the runway to the floor of the International Amphitheater here. Crowds of people were thrilled as they watched the exhibition of this fast growing winter sport.

The men and women huddled up closer to examine the iceless, snowless ski slide. It was padded with long slippery reeds to make it slick like an outdoor slide.

The stunt was staged here recently as a part of the International Outdoor Sportsmen's Show, the first one to be given in Chicago which combined so many different sports, open air activities, and types of recreation all having to do with the great outdoors.

Growing More Popular

When Mr. Haugan finished his stunt, he was asked about his ideas about the prospects of the skiing sport in this country.

"They're taking it up at all ages," he said. "Youngsters and people beyond the age of 60 are more and more interested in this wonderful sport."

But can they ski on flat country where they have no hills? he was asked.

"Yes, of course, people are skiing just for the fun of hiking across fields of snow," Mr. Haugan said. "With the aid of skis they can increase their walking speed and make as much as 10 miles an hour."

The sport began its up-trend about three years ago, according to Mr. Haugan, but he doesn't think much of the ski tows in fashionable resorts where men and women speed down hills on skis and then are towed back up in comfortable chairs on a pulley arrangement. "To get the most out of the sport people ought to walk both ways," he claimed.

Wood Chopping for Fun

In the sportsmen's program, Peter McLaren, the champion Australian wood chopper, made the chips fly thick and fast as he cut through a huge log in less time than it takes most people to describe the operation. Log rolling contests and canoe tipping were staged in the improvised swimming tank in the center of the floor. The two programs a day attracted some 10,000 people a day.

Many different organizations co-operated to give a cross section of what the outdoors has to offer.

Recreation Departments of the Chicago Parks exhibited their newly made dinghys which comprise a part of the Rainbow Fleet of young men who revel in sailing out on the lake in their own home-made craft. Younger boys from the parks set up exhibits of their model yachts to tell the public of their hours spent at the model yacht pond near Lake Michigan's shore on the South Side.

As the original outdoor man in this country was the American Indian, he was well represented in his Indian village of tepees.

Another village of more modern trend loomed up at the other end of the hall. This was a colony of trailers displaying all of the comforts of traveling on wheels down the country road.

Sea scouts, too, fitted out one corner to give the public some idea of the activities of some 3,000 sea scouts in the Chicago Council of the Boy Scouts of America. They showed their apparatus for diving, flag signaling, and were ready to convince anyone that by the new sea scout regulations soon to go into effect in Chicago, sea scouts are in for a well-rounded nautical education.

Syracuse Woman to Serve As Frankfurter Secretary

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Miss Mary Elizabeth Thompson of Syracuse, N. Y., has been appointed secretary to Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter of the Supreme Court. She attended Syracuse University.

She has been employed by Edward Foley, Acting Counsel of the Treasury.

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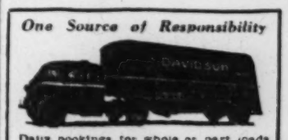
One Source of Responsibility  Daily bookings for whole or part loads as well as individual pieces of furniture to or from Washington, Norfolk, Richmond, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and all points en route. Branches PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, NEW YORK MODERN DAVIDSON MOVERS 600 Key Highway, Baltimore South 2900 Proven Dependability Since 1896

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The Anonymity of Saint Pierre

SAINT PIERRE is the name of the village in which I make my home. It is not a distinctive name. In the region of Normandy where I live, I can count half-a-dozen Saint Pierres in a radius of twenty kilometers; while in France generally the Saint Pierres are countless. No town is without its Saint Pierre quarter; no countryside is without its commune of Saint Pierre. So that my Saint Pierre is one out of thousands of Saint Pierres. Saint Pierres are so common that to be called Saint Pierre is virtually to be anonymous. Unless I gave the other directions, nobody would ever discover my particular Saint Pierre.

And that, I think, is one of the reasons which, unconsciously, determined my choice of the unknown village in which I feel so far from the noisy and busy world. After London, Paris, Berlin, Rome, New York which are set on high places, there is something restful about the unpretentious Saint Pierre. I believe that, in fact, there is more than one London; but, normally, London must be regarded as unique. Nobody, on hearing the word Paris, would inquire: "You mean the Paris in France?" Personally, I cannot imagine a second New York. That would be too much! But, when you say Saint Pierre, you may be pointing to any one of a multitude of Saint Pierres. Saint Pierre is lost in the crowd of Saint Pierres; it does not wish to be conspicuous, it prefers that it should be ignored as it has been for many centuries. That is an enviable state for a village, as, in my opinion, for a man. In some moods, I am sure that the most desirable cognomens are Jones, Duval, Schmidt —cognomens which in no wise distinguish their bearers from the innumerable other Jones, Duvals, Schmidts.

* * *

OF COURSE, AN addition to the simple Saint Pierre is required, and therefore the villagers say Saint Pierre d'Autils. Those who are learned explain the meaning of d'Autils. Unhappily, they do not agree. There are those who hold it to be a corruption of Autels—which is French for Altars. That would seem to indicate an ecclesiastical origin in a remote antiquity. But there is another explanation, according to which Autils should really be Haute Ile—that is to say, Upper Island—and, indeed, there is, not far away, a village so named; while in the Seine, which runs at the foot of Saint Pierre, lies the island which may possibly be designated. There is a third and much more complicated derivation, which has been given to me by the erudite; and which, to tell the truth, I have forgotten. I only remember that it was extremely strained, and demanded for its appreciation a greater familiarity with Latin than I possess. In point of fact, nobody in the village cares a jot and, as no conclusion is possible, it does not appear to be worth while to range oneself in this or that camp.

It is, nevertheless, interesting to know that the name Autils figures in a charter of the eighth century. Since that epoch, at any rate, the village has existed very much as it is today, with its name unchanged. Its foundations are still earlier, for my friend, the village antiquarian, has dug up Gallo-Roman relics. The preserved records are scanty, but they recall famous personages of history and battles of long ago; and the village always seems to have been on the fringe of notable events and vicissitudes from the beginning of Normandy to the French Revolution. What always impresses me most in my own adopted village is the sense of continuity. To be sure, there is electric lighting—though the street lamps are extinguished at eight o'clock in the winter and are not lit at all in the summer—and there is a radio set in every cottage, and in the fields whirl the arms of the newest makes of American harvesters; yet the villagers live on traditions, and observe precisely the same customs as their ancestors. They have the same fêtes and the same mentality. They are conservative, laborious, economical. Poverty—and there are a few villagers who are poor—cannot force them to sell the soil they have inherited. The passion which moves the true countryman in France, as it moved his forebears, is to acquire a little more land; and for this he saves up his sous one by one. It may be that the livelier town attracts the peasants, and that every year some of them leave to join the industrial army of the proletariat. Yet the majority remain, son following father, without thought for any other kind of life than the life of the fields.

* * *

IT WOULD BE wrong to generalize about the French peasant. The peasants I know are friendly, but they are not sociable. They do not congregate, except at stated holiday times. They exchange greetings as they pass each other; but they work alone and, when they are not at work, the great doors of their houses are kept closed. They seldom invite or pay visits. They are not fond of gossip. They mind their own business. Nevertheless, on four or five occasions in the year, they enjoy the fun of the fair which is set up on the village green, and dance to the strains of a pick-up; or they banquet together and listen to each other's singing of the songs that have done duty for several generations.

Saint Pierre, despite its antiquity and its conservatism, tries to modernize itself. Once I had a town servant who objected to life at Saint Pierre because, she said, there were neither names to the streets nor numbers to the houses. How could one possibly find one's way? Now the Mayor and the Municipal Council have decided to remove this objection. The lane in which I live has been ornamented with a blue and white plaque which announces that it is the Sente des Moulins—that is to say the Lane of the Mills. There are only two houses in this lane—my own and a small week-end lodge which I sold to a Parisian—but we are requested to exhibit numbers on our portals. As for the roads, they have been incredibly improved these past few years—with solid foundations of flint, and tar and sand to make a smooth surface. When I first knew Saint Pierre, my own automobile was the only one that left the high road to mount the hill; but now motor cars fly to and fro on these tar and flint roads.

The Mayor in our little community is an important person. He signs the endless papers that are required by the French bureaucracy, aided by the village schoolmaster. He constitutes himself a sort of judge in the little community and, when he arranges matters amicably, without calling in the gendarmerie, every one is well content with his Solomon-like decisions. He is, of course, the link between our locality and the administration; he is in touch with all the authorities, including the splendid Prefect, who lives in his Palace in the Capital of our Département. He distributed the prizes in the school on the Fourteenth of July. He gives or refuses permission to nomads to camp under the shelter of the old church whose belfry resounds with screeching owls at nightfall. His duties are multifarious and undefined. He is indispensable. He holds the community together. Yet he continues, quite simply, to perform his work in the fields on which he depends for a modest livelihood.

* * *

IT WAS HERE that I decided, when I was tired of the political scene, to seek repose. But repose is not something which is good in itself; it can only be a temporary state which will fit us for the tasks of tomorrow. There is, however, in the placidity, the anonymity, the continuity of Saint Pierre, which is like hundreds of other French villages, a pleasant momentary escape from the turbulence of politicians and the agitation of town dwellers.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Woman Carrying Water
(Korea)

LIMNED in a sunset filament,
She rises from the pale rocks
Beside the droning stream—
Straight and strong
In a white blouse
And a skirt of dragonfly blue.
An earth-brown pot of water
Poised on her black head.
With deep strides,
She climbs the angled path,
Moving in even rhythm
Under the blowing pines.

M. M. M.

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MISS CURIGWEN LEWIS AS JANE EYRE: *A Portrait by Harold Knight*

AMID the many pictures at the Carnegie International Exhibition of 1938, this portrait by the British painter, Harold Knight, commanded attention for sheer contrast with its neighbors. The eminent English artist had provided the very antithesis of active, restless, distorted workmanship. Where others preferred to paint swiftly and audaciously, Mr. Knight worked painstakingly to give full value to contours, form, and details; he painted them clearly and fully.

Miss Lewis, seated calmly, silhouetted sharply against the paneled wall, reminds us of Whistler's "Mother." The artist has aimed to preserve a mood of tranquillity by keeping the contours simple and as unbroken as possible. The cleanly cut outline is definitive. It does not encourage the illusion of change or fluctuation which we expect in the flowing and illusory Impressionist style. This mode makes a point of stability, relies on the permanent features of design. Change and permanence; restlessness and repose; between such extremes do artists choose their course. Painting of recent years has seemed to favor the former. But certain temperaments, such as Mr. Knight's, require the latter.

The Four Winds

FROM the lost regions of the air
Where four winds meet
Drifts the flower of the snow.
On the white petal's glow
The North has laid a cold enchantment.
The West where wide adventures lie
Shaped the horizon-pointed crystals
Of the sky.
The East ordained the mystery,
The music as the pale flakes drift,
Like feathers from a crystal tree.
The South has made a languid going
For this dream of four winds blowing.
There is no season for this flower,
No rime to round this quiet hour
That curves like winds upon the breast,
Wings folded from the East to West,
Wings folded from the North to South
To lie like dew upon the mouth.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Traffic Block in Bonifacio

BONIFACIO as a whole is seen best from the sea. From a small boat in the waters of the straits it looms overhead on a stratified cliff two hundred feet in the air. These are reputed to be the windiest straits in the Mediterranean, and the storms have driven the waters against the foundations of the cliff with such force and persistency that they have eaten its base away in part, scooping out caves and grottos, so that in places the high city juts out quite over the sea.

At one point a stairway of one hundred and forty-two treads cut in the rock descends from the town to the water. It is called the Stairway of the King of Aragon, and tradition says it was made secretly by the Aragonese during the siege in 1420. If so, however, it was futile, for the Spaniards were repulsed and were made to flee down their own steps. The climb up provides an unique approach to the city in these quiet days. At the top it is found that there is little actual room for the town on the cliff. The result is all to the advantage of the picture, for the houses have piled toward heaven and the streets, which twist their way among them, have the width of mere passages.

We learned what one donkey could do in such streets when we came upon him in a balky mood. Perhaps it would not have been so bad if the little animal had not maintained a position athwart the street. His nose thus brushed one wall of one house and his tail the wall of another. Traffic began to congest on each flank of this barrier. Every one had a suggestion and most of the suggestions involved blows. But the donkey minded none of them. Conversation rose to a high pitch, and the scene promised diversion when two women, one on either side of the street, attracted by the pother, threw open the shutters of their houses between us and the donkey, and so added another barrier, this one obscuring our entire vista of the street. We wound our way through other passages around to the other side of the donkey and were just in time to see the end of the comedy.

The gray mite still held his ground. One would have supposed that his master could have lifted him out of the way, but he could not pull him or push him from the moorings of his four tiny feet. . . . It was a moment of despair for his driver. The crowd—and the narrow street made the gathering seem a throng by this time—sensed it and was silent. Then the owner, impotent and exhausted, leaned up against his obdurate beast. With one hand he caressed its woolly neck and with the other he drew back a long ear like a speaking tube to his own lips. Slowly and lowly, and in a voice of pleading despair, he muttered words into the ass's ear. It would be well if the owners of balky donkeys might know what he said, though I did not, for the little sinner twisted himself lengthwise of the street and nosed his way out of the crowd with an indifference that ignored the whole troublesome incident. Perhaps the others there knew what the ass had heard, for they broke into a hearty laugh and followed him and his master with many good-natured gibes which let the whole situation vanish in a spirit of great good humor.—From "Islands of Mediterranean," by PAUL WILSTACH. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Really Instrumental Music Is Born

THE first group of musicians which deserves the name of orchestra was that called together by Claudio Monteverde in 1608, to furnish music for his opera "Orfeo." He wrote for a string section comprised of two violins, two bass viols, ten tenor viols, two viol da gambas (cellos), a harp and two guitars. The wind instruments consisted of four trombones, two cornettos, a small flute, a clarion, three trumpets with mutes and three organs. Of course, the harpsicord was there—nobody seemed to think in those days that an orchestra was possible without the harpsicord to lead. This was an imposing array of instruments, but they were not handled as are the instruments in today's orchestra. The only music they had was a figured bass part, and the improvising of such a motley group of instruments must have been something amazing to listen to.

But Monteverde learned a lot from this venture, and in 1624 he composed the opera "Tancredi e Clorinda." In this opera for the first time we have a composer writing, not simply music to be "sung or played," but music specifically adapted to the individual nature of the instrument. He amazed both players and audience by having the violinists lay down their bows and strike the strings with two fingers, producing pizzicato. He also had them play a note with quickly repeated strokes of the bow, producing tremolo. At first the players refused to perform such nonsense, but after he had persuaded them to try it they were fascinated with the effect, and it is said that when it was played before the special audience of princes and other noblemen of Venice they broke down and cried. At any rate, here for the first time on record is music written for a special musical instrument, music which is impossible to reproduce vocally. Here was the first really instrumental music. Monteverde explained that the vocal style was tender, but that he had called on the instruments to play the "agitated" style. In another place he wrote a descriptive passage which was to be played during a combat by the actors, and the music was so written that it depicted the strife and fighting. Here was "descriptive" music, probably the first of its kind.—H. W. SWARTZ, in "The Story of Musical Instruments: From Shepherd's Pipe to Symphony." (Copyright, 1938, by Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc.)

Bluebird

SUNSET in the forest.
The silence was broken
only by the muted sound
of the occasional dropping of snow
from an overburdened limb.
Suddenly a bluebird
skimmed through the trees,
leaving a shower of crystals,
and a picture that is ever vivid
in memory.

EDITH HILL CARNES

"Be ye stedfast"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE picturesque language of the Orient, the Apostle Peter, writing as a pastor to his absent flock, thus admonishes the brethren (I Peter 5:8, 9): "Be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour: whom resist stedfast in the faith." Moffatt renders the first words of this as, "Keep cool, keep awake," and the phrase, "stedfast in the faith," as "keep your foothold in the faith." While this rendering does not change the meaning, the interpretation may help to confirm and to amplify the text. It should be self-evident, therefore, that in order to be a well-disciplined Christian soldier one must learn to "keep cool" in the face of an attack of "the adversary," and to "keep awake" in performing sentry duty at the door of thought.

The Apostle Paul, furthermore, in his second epistle to the Corinthians (10:4), describes "the weapons of our warfare" as "not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds." Christian Science is showing us how to use these mighty weapons in our spiritual warfare against evil.

"Adversary" has been defined by Mary Baker Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 580), as "one who opposes, denies, disputes, not one who constructs and sustains reality and Truth." Therefore, in defending our mental frontiers against this suppositional adversary, we are dealing, not with fact, but with falsehood.

It was made clear by Christ Jesus that in order to be free from the seeming power of evil one must first understand the omnipotence of Truth. It is plain that no one can be "stedfast in the faith" if he does not know something of Truth. The fact is many people do know a good deal about Truth, but it is equally certain that comparatively few are sufficiently steadfast in obeying its demands when these demands appear to conflict with their own personal desires. In this respect it is of primary importance to understand that there are not two powers, good and evil, but one only—good. And as it is quite useless to attempt to make peace with the so-called "wicked one" or one evil, the only alternative is to resist its false claims. The Scriptures declare (Psalms 24:1), "The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof." This fact alone should be sufficient to show that evil has no more foothold on earth than it has in heaven. Evil should not, therefore, be accepted in our thinking as real or as having even temporal power.

When professed Christians are wide awake and steadfast in standing for the truth, the so-called adversary will have not the slightest success in the seeming combat. According to the teachings of Christian Science, evil is wholly impotent and exists only in belief. Since it is nothing, it can do nothing. Being a nonentity, having no intelligence, it operates only through the fear, ignorance, or apathy of those who either do not know the truth or are asleep at their post of duty.

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, arouses her followers to watchfulness. Under the caption "Alertness to Duty," she gives the following By-Law (Church Manual, Art. VIII, Sect. 6): "It shall be the duty of every member of this Church to defend himself daily against aggressive mental suggestion, and not be made to forget nor to neglect his duty to God, to his Leader, and to mankind." Every sincere student of Christian Science is striving to obey this rule, for he knows that right thinking tends to neutralize the love of sin and the fear of sickness.

Humanity is even now witnessing the breaking down of so many of the things upon which it had previously relied, that it is becoming increasingly necessary to understand Mind as the only substance. Surely we must have something to stand on if we are to keep "stedfast in the faith." Mrs. Eddy informs us that "Spirit, the synonym of Mind, Soul, or God, is the only real substance" (Science and Health, p. 468). We must learn, therefore, to stand steadfastly on what we know of God, for thus only can we obey the divine Principle. Inasmuch as Spirit and matter are opposites, we cannot, so to speak, stand safely with one foot on each. The former must be recognized as the only foundation if we are to acknowledge but one God and place our sole reliance on Him.

Christian Science reaffirms the Biblical declaration that man in God's likeness is spiritual, not material. "Therefore, my beloved brethren," says Paul (I Corinthians 15:58), "be ye stedfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labour is not in vain in the Lord."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

First Sign of Spring

IN THE early days of the year, when the English countryside is still bleak and windswept, there occurs one of the first signs of spring. The missel thrush, often called the stormcock by country people, takes his stand on the topmost branches of a tall tree and there, despite the wind and the rain, he pours out those wild and splendid notes which gladden the heart.

It is not without reason that he has been called the stormcock, for the weather does not deter him; rather does it add charm to the song. The raindrops are blown in gusts from the branches of the dripping trees and pools of water lie in the meadows, but the notes ring down fitfully in the wind and we know that spring is on the way.

These thrushes are the harbingers of the good tidings, and they come in company with a few others telling of new things just around the corner as it were. Sometimes there is a glint of gold from an early celandine, a few spikes of new leaves in the woodlands, or the bright flicker of mezereon in some cottage garden. Along the small lanes there are catkins swinging green in the breeze, and the young wheat is lending its bright tint to the uplands.

Of all these signs and symbols, there is none so cheery and wholehearted as the song of the stormcock. It is as though he stood up aloft, looking far beyond the ken of human eyes, and saw the distant promise of spring with its little violets and shy primroses creeping up from the South to flood the land with color. These are the visions conjured up by the stormcock's song, and they are visions which will materialize before many weeks are past.

T. L. W.

"State saldi"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

NEL linguaggio pittoresco dell'Oriente, l'Apostolo Pietro, scrivendo come un pastore ai suo gregge assente, ammonisce così i fratelli (I Pietro 5:8, 9): "Siate sobri, vegliate; il vostro avversario, il diavolo, va attorno a guisa di leon ruggente cercando chi possa divorare. Resistetegli stando fermi nella fede". Moffatt traduce le prime parole di questo così: "Rimanete calmi, state desti", e la frase "fermi nella fede" così: "tenete duro nella fede". Mentre questa traduzione non cambia il significato, l'interpretazione può giovare a confermare e ad amplificare il testo. Dovrebbe essere ovvio, perciò, che per essere un soldato Cristiano ben disciplinato bisogna imparare a "rimaner calmi" di fronte ad un attacco dell' "avversario" ed a "stare desti" nel fare servizio di sentinella alla porta del pensiero.

Inoltre, l'Apostolo Paolo, nella sua seconda epistola ai Corinzi (10:4), descrive "le armi della nostra guerra" come "non . . . carnali, ma potenti nel cospetto di Dio a distruggere le fortezze". La Scienza Cristiana ci mostra come servirci di queste armi potenti nella nostra guerra spirituale contro il male.

"Avversario" è stato definito da Mary Baker Eddy nel libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (pag. 580), come "uno che oppone, nega, disputa, non uno che costruisce e sostiene la realtà e la Verità". Perciò nel difendere le nostre frontiere mentali contro questo avversario ipotetico, noi non ci occupiamo di fatti, ma di menzogna.

Fu messo in chiaro da Cristo Gesù che per essere liberi dal potere apparente del male bisogna prima comprendere l'onnipotenza della Verità. È chiaro che nessuno può star "fermo nella fede" se non sa qualche cosa della Verità. Il fatto è che molta gente sa parecchio della Verità, ma è ugualmente certo che relativamente pochi stanno sufficentemente fermi nell'obbedire alle sue richieste quando queste richieste sembrano essere in conflitto coi loro desideri personali. In rispetto a questo è di massima importanza di comprendere che non vi sono due poteri, il bene ed il male, ma soltanto uno—il bene. E siccome è proprio inutile di provare di fare la pace col cosiddetto "maligno" od un malvagio, la sola alternativa è di resistere alle sue false pretese. Le Scritture dichiarano (Salmo 24:1): "All'Eterno appartiene la terra e tutto ciò ch'è in essa". Questo fatto solo dovrebbe bastare a mostrare che il male non ha più punto d'appoggio in terra che non in cielo. Il male dunque non dovrebbe essere accettato nel nostro pensiero come reale o anche come se avesse potere temporale.

Quando i Cristiani di professione sono desti e fermi, stabiliti nella verità, il cosiddetto avversario non avrà il minimo successo nel combattimento apparente. Secondo gli insegnamenti della Scienza Cristiana, il male è del tutto impotente ed esiste soltanto nella credenza. Poichè non è niente, non può far niente. Non essendo un'entità, non avendo intelligenza, opera soltanto per mezzo della paura, dell'ignoranza o dell'apatia di quelli che o non conoscono la verità o dormono sul posto del loro dovere.

Mrs. Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, desta i suoi seguaci alla vigilanza. Sotto il titolo "Sollecitudine nel Dovere", essa dà il seguente Regolamento (*Church Manual*, Art. VIII, Sect. 6): "Sarà il dovere di ogni membro di questa Chiesa di difendersi quotidianamente contro la suggestione mentale aggressiva, e di non dimenticare nè trascurare il suo dovere verso Dio, verso la sua Guida, e verso l'umanità". Ogni sincero studente della Scienza Cristiana si sforza di obbedire a questa regola, poichè sa che il giusto pensare tende a neutralizzare l'amore del peccato ed il timore della malattia.

L'umanità stà or ora osservando la rovina di tante delle cose dalle quali prima dipendeva, così che diviene sempre più necessario di comprendere la Mente quale la sola sostanza. Senza dubbio è necessario avere qualche punto d'appoggio se dobbiamo rimanere "fermi nella fede". Mrs. Eddy c'informa che "lo Spirito, il sinonimo di Mente, Anima, o Dio, è la sola sostanza reale" (*Science and Health*, pag. 468). Dobbiamo dunque imparare a star fermi su quello che sappiamo di Dio, poichè soltanto così possiamo obbedire al divino Principio. In quanto che lo Spirito e la materia sono antagonisti, non possiamo, per così dire, stare sicuri con un piede su di ciascuno dei due. Il primo dev'essere riconosciuto come il solo fondamento se dobbiamo riconoscere un solo Dio e mettere tutta la nostra confidenza in Lui.

La Scienza Cristiana riafferma la dichiarazione Biblica che l'uomo nell'immagine di Dio è spirituale, non materiale. "Perciò, fratelli miei diletti", dice Paolo (I Corinzi 15:58), "state saldi, incrollabili, abbondanti sempre nell'opera del Signore, sapendo che la vostra fatica non è vana nel Signore".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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State Is Urged To Buy Beaches For Public Use

Is Part of Hurley Board plan to put conservation under commission and 4 divisional heads.

The Beacon Hill reorganization drive turned to the State Department of Conservation today as a special commission—appointed under the Hurley Administration—recommended the establishment of a new State Department of Conservation and Recreation in its place to lend greater importance to the recreational activities of the department.

The new department would be headed by a $6,000-a-year single commissioner, as is the case now, who would be given additional powers in controlling the activities of the Department. Under the new plan he would appoint the directors of the four divisions, namely the Division of Forestry, Division of Parks and Recreation, the Division of Inland Fisheries and Game and the Division of Marine Fisheries. The directors would receive $5,000 a year each.

To increase Massachusetts recreational facilities and further develop the recreation industry, a $200,000,000 - a - year Massachusetts business, the Commission proposed the immediate purchase by the State of Horseneck Beach, Westport.

Other Beach Purchases

In addition later purchase of four additional beaches and a seashore camp site was recommended by the Commission. The beaches are Duxbury Beach, Duxbury; Wingaersheek Beach, Gloucester, Poponesset Beach, Mashpee, and Sandy Neck Beach, Barnstable. The camp site is located at Halibut Point, Rockport.

Furthermore the Commission proposed drastic state regulation of timber cutting on private land to provide watershed protection, prevent soil erosion, and preserve wild life.

"Some legal restriction is necessary to prevent the indiscriminate slashing of valuable timber, even though it be located on private property," the Commission reported.

Under the proposal the Department would be authorized to issue licenses for immature timber cutting. Fines of $100 an acre would be the penalty for unlicensed clear cutting of timber. The Commission, arguing for such regulation, pointed out forests are the greatest protection of water supply and against floods.

Water the First Consideration

"Our greatest natural resource is our water supply. Without water we could maintain no industry and no agriculture. The health of our citizens depends upon an adequate supply of water, and their safety upon a proper control of water from the ravages of floods."

The Commission revealed that under the reorganization plan the annual cost of the Department would be increased by $20,518, "but the additional cost would be insignificant in view of the increased efficiency of the Department and the additional service the Department would render to the citizens of the Commonwealth."

To render forestry and park development work more efficient the Commission recommended that the Commissioner be relieved of his additional duties of State Forester and Director of Parks and the work be transferred to others.

Under the plan three present Democratic departmental officials, namely James E. Agnew of Boston, newly-appointed State Director of Fisheries and game; William D. Desmond of Stoneham, State Inspector of Fish, and Bernard J. Sheridan of Somerville, Supervisor of Marine Fisheries, would be legislated out of office.

The duties of Mr. Desmond and Mr. Sheridan would be merged into the office of Division of Marine Fisheries. The Park Division and the Marine Fisheries Division would be new divisions of the department.

Praise for Dean

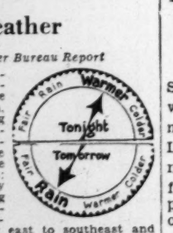
Whether Ernest J. Dean, State Commissioner of Conservation, would also be ousted is problematical, inasmuch as the Special Commission extended considerable praise to Mr. Dean, a former veteran Republican member of the Legislature, who was appointed to his present position by former Governor James M. Curley following Mr. Dean's bond issue support in 1935.

"The Commission," it said, "could not help but be impressed by the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Snow flurries are probable this afternoon, probably turning to rain during tonight; warmer tonight with the lowest temperature in the upper 20's; Friday probably light rain, becoming colder during Friday night; moderate and increasing east to southeast and south winds, shifting to west on Friday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Snow tonight and possibly Friday morning, slowly rising temperature.

Vermont: Snow, warmer tonight; Friday cloudy.

Massachusetts: Snow changing to rain and warmer tonight, probably continuing with rain Friday morning; slightly colder in extreme northwest portion Friday afternoon.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Snow changing to rain and warmer tonight, continuing with rain into Friday morning.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southeast and south winds tonight, shifting to west on Friday; weather overcast with snow over north and rain over south portion tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	19	17	New Orleans	66	62
Bermuda	54	54	New York	36	30
Chicago	26	26	Norfolk	50	34
Denver	8	8	Philadelphia	34	42
Helena	18	16	St. Louis	32	32
Kansas City	20	20	S. Francisco	42	42
Los Angeles	42	42	Washington	36	34
Miami	70	70			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Feb. 2.
B—Minimum, Feb. 1.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 9:37 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Friday, 9:56 a. m.; height 11.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:28 p. m.

Still More Needed

Community Fund Meter
Showing $2,964,000 received of $4,645,000 sought.

Marmota Monax Takes the Lead In 'Woodchuck Day'

It looked this morning as though ground hogs must be up and doing—instead of pulling up the bed covers, so to speak, for another six-weeks snooze. Any of them that obeyed tradition and, nosing up through the snowy blanket over their holes, looked for the shadow which authorizes the extra sleep, were disappointed. Skies were uniformly gray and shadows very completely absent.

In fact the U. S. Weather Bureau today could not definitely say when shadows will again be sharp in the midday sun. Snow flurries tonight with rain was the forecast, with temperatures rising to the upper 20s. Light rains and colder tomorrow was the forecast.

Of course—if a shadow for a marmota monax, which is the ground hog's formal title, was all that was needed to prolong the coasting, skiing, and sleigh party fun enjoyed by thousands in Boston suburbs in last night's bright moonlight, doubtless many would have been glad to oblige with a flashlight. But according to weather bureau officials, shadow or no shadow—or even ground hog or no ground hog—New England weather is apt to remain as changeable as ever. Only time will tell what the next six weeks will bring.

The woodchuck — which is the ground hog's next best name after the official marmota monax—seems to be free to slumber gently on or to begin his active year. As the old rhyme says, more or less: if the woodchuck would chuck wood, he could — or he could resume his equally rhythmic hibernation.

Immediate Start On Flood Control Forecast by Aiken

MONTPELIER Vt., Feb. 2 (AP)—Gov. George D. Aiken (R) said today there was no reason construction of flood control dams could not start immediately, "as far as Vermont is concerned, now that the Federal Government has conceded its lack of authority to take natural resources without the consent of the State."

Recently at odds with the Secretary of War on the matter of building a dam at Union Village, the Governor made his statement on the basis of newspaper reports that the War Department had admitted it was unable to proceed with flood control projects without States' consent.

"All that is left now," he said, "is to determine the form of consent, and I foresee no serious difficulty in this respect."

Inquiry Is Started Into Public Works

The efficiency investigation of the State Department of Public Works was under way today by a three-member Commission following the Legislature's final passage of Governor Leverett Saltonstall's proposal for a survey of the Public Works Department and the State Department of Public Welfare.

Governor Saltonstall signed the measure shortly after the Legislature enacted it, and in accordance with his announcement in his special message to the Legislature on the subject, appointed Charles P. Howard, former Republican Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance; Henry L. Shattuck, Republican Member of the Boston Council, and John L. Hurley, former Republican Assistant Attorney General.

Civil Service Course

Patrick F. Hynes of the Boston School Department and an instructor for the Division of University Extension in civil service subjects, will open an extension course for the Massachusetts Department of Education on "Preparation for the Federal Civil Service Customs and Immigration Inspector's Examinations" beginning Feb. 3, at Harvard Hall, Harvard University.

Fin. Com. Rift On Dog Track Plea Reported

Tobin tells press of contention by Hardwick that attack on dates is not unbiased.

BULLETIN

Chairman David Lasker walked out of the Finance Commission meeting at 2:15 this afternoon, after the members had been in session for an hour and 40 minutes. Questioned about rumored dissension, he said: "Don't ask me that."

Against a background of rumored dissension in the Boston Finance Commission and a survey of "ugly facts" concerning Boston's unhappy situation in the gambling racket, the City awaited further developments in dog racing today.

According to whispers which seeped through City Hall and made their way into the Press Room, the letter to Mayor Tobin requesting delay in his signing of the Readville dog track petition until the Fin. Com. could probe "improprieties" was not signed with a unanimous hand.

Actually, the letter bore the signature of Robert E. Cunniff, Secretary of the Finance Commission. But it is believed that while David Lasker, Robert Robinson, and James Maguire favored this move, James H. Flannagan and Joseph Scolponetti dissented.

No reporters were to be admitted to the Fin. Com. session at 2 o'clock this afternoon, but reverberations and echoes from the meeting were expected to furnish considerable news copy.

Hardwick Sends Letter

Meanwhile, Mayor Tobin announced to the press today that he has been the recipient of another epistle, this one from Huntington R. Hardwick, President of the Readville Greyhound Association.

Mr. Hardwick contends that the Fin. Com's. attempted investigation is merely in the interests of monopoly-controlled dog racing hereabouts to prevent his organization getting any racing days at Readville.

Mr. Hardwick points out that the Racing Commission is now hearing applications for racing dates. Wareham is scheduled for tonight; Revere, Friday, and Dighton, on Monday.

Charges a Monopoly

"Were we able immediately to file our application with the State Racing Commission and ask for dates, at least a week would pass before we could be heard," Mr. Hardwick writes. "This would permit the Finance Commission ample time to investigate alleged improprieties. Delay in receiving our permit and having the Mayor sign the petition would achieve the purpose of the monopoly now controlling dog racing in Massachusetts, namely, to prevent our obtaining dates this year.

"The request of the Finance Commission, one of whose members at least has been in the employ of the opposition, was apparently deferred until a time which would inconvenience us most," Mr. Hardwick concluded.

Mr. Robinson, of the Fin. Com., has been counsel for the Dighton Dog Track.

Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign

In co-operation with the committee in charge of the Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign of 1939, The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed as a committee to receive and transmit contributions to the Community Federation of Boston:

Mrs. James A. Neal, 20 Chapel Street, Brookline.
Mrs. A. L. West Movius, 208 Beacon Street, Boston.
Edwin C. Johnson, 43 Carver Road, Newton Highlands.
Torrance Parker, chairman, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.
Guy C. Larcom, treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.

Members of our congregations in Metropolitan Boston, and others who wish to do so are invited to send or hand contributions for this fund to any one of the five named above. Checks should be made payable to Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, who will act as treasurer of the committee. Those wishing to specify the agencies to which they desire their donations to be given, may obtain a designation sheet from Mr. Larcom. This appeal is entirely distinct from the appeal recently made for contributions to the Unemployment Relief Fund of The Mother Church.

Members who find it more convenient to do so may make their subscriptions to the Campaign through the regular campaign organization, either at their homes or at their places of business, but members who subscribe in this manner are requested to notify Mr. Larcom of the amount of their subscription.

In this connection we call your attention to the following statement which has been prepared by the committee in charge of the campaign:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Wide Scope of Activities

Between January 23 and February 7, 114 social agencies and federations, comprising over 150 agencies serving the metropolitan community of Greater Boston, will participate in the 1939 Community Fund Campaign. The Campaign Goal is this year set at $4,645,000 and is a goal to be oversubscribed. These agencies, which include 27 Neighborhood and Settlement Houses; 45 organizations having primarily to do with the protection, care and guidance of children and youth; and 49 units which aid and improve the situation of those in need and give general community service, are members of a charitable corporation, Community Federation of Boston, of which Charles Francis Adams is president. Stuart C. Rand is general chairman of its 1939 appeal.

Aid Given Without Discrimination

These agencies make no distinction as to race or creed. They give services free, or at less than cost, where that is necessary, to all who come under their friendly ministrations. Last year these agencies gave constructive aid to 31,434 families, comprising more than 124,000 men, women and children, helping the families toward self-support and preventing breakdowns of home life. They furnished to homeless men 131,522 meals and 47,917 nights lodging. 11,736 needy people were helped to obtain justice through legal aid. 17,046 travelers and runaways were aided. They furnished 136,136 days care in homes for the aged and special care, protection and guidance to 19,961 children. 19,158 men, women and children were enrolled in 1,275 settlement houses, clubs, classes and special interest groups for wholesome work, play, study and citizenship training. 65,843 young men and women were enrolled in the body, mind and character building activities of youth agencies.

While the majority of the Federation agencies are located in Boston proper, the services which they render radiate throughout the entire Metropolitan area. A large portion of the service rendered is for the direct benefit of persons residing in the cities and towns outside of Boston, comprising the metropolitan area and all of the work helps to make this whole territory a more wholesome and prosperous place in which to live.

Serves Large Population Area

It is important to realize, in connection with this year's appeal, that the newly formed Cambridge Community Federation will participate in the 1939 fund.

Greater Boston is one of the largest population centers of America. Within a radius of 15 miles of the State House live 2,000,000 people, and Boston itself is one of the most thickly populated cities in the nation. Wherever such density of population exists, there also exists a great need for the improvement of social conditions and the furnishing of opportunity for better living. The Community Fund Campaign is an effective way to see to it that these social and charitable agencies located in the heart of the population center shall be enabled to do their valuable and constructive work. These agencies, providing friendly and understanding help for the under-privileged, tend to stabilize society and their continued maintenance is the intimate concern of persons who live and work in this community.

The Campaign is a great adventure, an adventure in making effective in this great community the transforming power of Love.

Poll Tax 'Honors' for Women Urged

Women of Massachusetts should be paid the "honor" of being taxed $2 a year, just as the men are, the Legislative Committee on Taxation was told today by W. Edwin Ulmer, of Brookline, who has sponsored a bill to bestow the "honor."

"You legislators are unnecessarily timid in not including the women in the annual poll tax with the men," Mr. Ulmer reassured the Committee. "Many of them favor the tax. The 19th Amendment gave them only the right to vote.

The single standard advocate claimed that women in Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont do pay a poll tax and are "more politically minded as a result."

"Many years ago," Mr. Ulmer averred, "a Massachusetts Senator said, 'Massachusetts — there SHE stands!' Our Junior Senator (Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.), who was elected on women's Annie Oakleys, will be able to say the same thing when this bill is passed."

Drive Speeded As Community Fund Moves Up

Many quotas exceeded though the campaign is still $1,600,000 short of $4,645,000 goal.

Although many groups of Community Fund campaign workers have already exceeded their quotas, the campaign is still more than $1,600,000 short of its goal, Stuart C. Rand, General Chairman of the drive, stated this morning. Mr. Rand estimated that a total of $2,964,000 had already been subscribed or pledged.

One of the largest donations to come in today was $43,519 from employees of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company—with a promise of more to come. A gift which was just as warmly welcomed at the headquarters of the campaign at 70 Federal Street, was an oversubscription of the self-assigned $2 quota of the fifth grade pupils at the Martin School in Roxbury.

Teachers and employees in eight units of the Boston public school system reported today that they were "over the top" of their quotas. Reports of 100 per cent subscriptions by employees in 27 Federal units were also received.

Three suburban communities had exceeded their quotas by yesterday afternoon. They were Lincoln, with 106.3 per cent; Cohasset, with 106.2 per cent, and Westwood with 103 per cent.

In Boston proper two districts had gone over 100 per cent. They were Hyde Park with 108.8 and Stadium with 103.7 per cent of their quotas.

Speaking at the "Dutch Treat" report luncheon in the Boston City Club yesterday, Robert Cutler, Chairman of the Public Employee Division of the campaign, stated that Charlestown Navy Yard employees have gone over their quota, as have immigration and naturalization service executives and employees — including contributions which two visitors, one a foreign technical adviser and the other an inspector from Nova Scotia, insisted on making.

Mr. Cutler reported that 100 per cent, or more, of their quotas have already been subscribed by the Mayor's office, the City Planning Board, the Licensing Board, the Street Laying Out Department, the Supply Department, the Municipal Courts of East Boston, South Boston and Brighton, the Registry of Deeds, the Index Commission and the Sheriff's office.

Mr. Rand, speaking at the luncheon, declared: "All of us are potentially generous. What many of us should realize is how tremendous and complex the needs of our great metropolitan community are, and that universal giving is required to meet these needs."

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, who also spoke to the 700 workers attending the luncheon, declared: "I am 100 per cent behind this drive because of the great contribution the agencies make to the development of better citizens, and to the care of the needy who don't want to go on public welfare and who need only tide-over help. Boston is extremely fortunate in the wonderful charitable workers that it has."

In pointing out the value of the preventive work carried on by some of the participating agencies, the Mayor reported that in the district served by the Charlestown Boys' Club, the juvenile delinquency rate is one of the lowest in the city.

'Ain't This Fun!'

Juvenile Housekeeping
Tidiness and cleanliness are among the good habits acquired early at the Ruggles Street Nursery School—one of the 114 agencies participating in the Community Federation Campaign.

Dredging to Cut Deer Island From Mainland Urged

Dredging of Shirley Gut to separate Deer Island, site of the Boston House of Correction, from the mainland, was one of numerous harbor projects proposed today by representatives of various shore line communities before the full board of State Public Works Commissioners.

Annually the Legislature appropriates $100,000 for dredging and shore protection work by the State Public Works Department, Richard K. Hale, Director of Waterways in the Department, explained. The benefited municipality must contribute one-quarter of the cost of dredging projects and one-half the cost of shore protection projects.

Daniel J. Honan, Former Representative from Winthrop, headed a large group of Winthrop citizens who appeared to urge dredging of Shirley Gut. They pointed out that Shirley Gut has now been filled in so that Deer Island is no longer separated from the mainland. Fred W. Fisher, Town Counsel of Winthrop, insisted that opening of Shirley Gut would eliminate some of the pollution in Boston harbor as it applies to Winthrop beaches.

Removal of wrecks of ships tied up at the Meridian Street Bridge in East Boston was urged by George G. Hyland, Public Works Commissioner of Boston. He pointed out legislation for an $11,000 appropriation to remove these hulks is now before the Legislature but said the department might have sufficient funds to handle this work in its waterways improvement program.

Among the communities seeking a share of the waterways improvement program are Ipswich, Barnstable, Pocasset, Chatham, Oak Bluffs, Dartmouth, Rowley, and Provincetown.

'Stuffed Pockets' Champion Named

A contest to discover the boy with the most representatively stuffed pockets, was held yesterday at the Charlestown branch of the Boys Clubs of Boston, Inc.—and won by John Kiely of 38 Washington Street.

John, otherwise known as "Kiki," had extremely well equipped pockets—he had to, to win in the face of brisk competition from a field of 40 other youngsters, who produced almost as many strange and familiar articles as a magician does from his hat.

It seems that almost everything, from flashlights to horseshoe nails and from 1936 theater stubs to balls of tin foil in process of steady growth, travel around Charlestown streets in the various pockets of Boys Club members' pants and jackets.

The judges were especially pleased with John's assortment because in addition to such staples as an eraser, penknife, pencils, and mittens, he had a piece of verse entitled "America for Me," and a scrap of paper with the inscription "A noun or a pronoun used as the direct object of a transitive verb is in the objective case."

Lynn Elects Woman To Its City Council

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 2 (AP)—Lynn acquired its first woman City Councillor today with the election of Mrs. Alice B. Harrington, mother of four small children, to fill the unexpired term of her late husband.

She defeated William L. Shanahan for the $500-a-year post, 1,218 to 656, and will take office Feb. 14.

"Events In And Around Boston Tonight" usually in this space will be found today on Page 10.

State Purchase Of 'El' Urged By Saltonstall

Increase of $600,000 in deficit stirs renewed activity for favorable action in Legislature

Pointing to a $600,000 increase in the El deficit, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today called upon the Legislature to give serious thought to State ownership of the transportation lines that serve 14 cities and towns in the metropolitan area.

The net loss reported by the El trustees last night for 1938 was $3,140,686. This compares with a loss of $2,526,024 in 1937. Under the law, the communities served by the El must make up the deficit through local taxation. The statement of losses is first approved and paid by the State which is later reimbursed by the cities and towns.

Factors in Deficit

Factors in the increased loss, according to the Trustees, are:

1. Approximately 5,200,000 fewer passengers were carried in 1938 than in 1937, reducing revenues by $556,444.

2. Fixed charges, including interest on loans, bonds, and stocks, took 38 per cent of the income.

It is under this heading of "fixed charges" that Governor Saltonstall and other proponents of State ownership see an opportunity for cutting deficits.

They point out that under the 1919 agreement under which the State took over operation of the El—at a time when it was faced with financial chaos—the State agreed to guarantee 5 per cent dividends on "El" stocks.

Borrow Cheaper

Proponents of State ownership say the cities and towns in the transit district could now borrow money with which to buy in the outstanding stock, and would have to pay only a fraction of the interest now paid. This difference in interest, when computed with other factors that would change with State ownership, would save in the neighborhood of $600,000 annually, in the opinion of Abraham C. Webber, Public Utilities Commissioner, who has long favored State ownership.

The proposal has been before the Legislature a number of times. Last year it passed the House but was defeated in the Senate by one vote. This year another bill has been filed by Representative Philip G. Bowker (R), Brookline, and Representative Albert D. Morris (D), Chelsea.

Operating revenues for 1938 were $25,335,847, as compared with $25,890,208 for 1937, the last night's report stated. The revenue miles operated were 997,299 less than in 1937.

The annual receipts of the road decreased $556,444, fixed charges decreased $30,265, and the operating expenses and cost of service increased $88,483 and $58,218 respectively, the report showed.

Taxes included in the cost of service in 1938 amounted to $1,626,769, made up of $167,593 state; $872,499 municipal and $586,667 federal taxes. These taxes, the report said, represented nearly 17 per cent of the fixed charges and the receipts of 23½ average days were required to pay for them.

Expense Increase

The increase in operating expenses of $88,483 was attributed mainly to snow removal, wage adjustments and the cost of operating new bus lines. Bus mileage increased from 10,643,257 in 1937 to 11,032,794 in 1938.

Unemployment insurance taxes on the railway and its employees totaled $978,926 from January, 1936, to December, 1938, the report stated, of which employees received back less than 3 per cent. "This section of the Social Security Act," the report continued, "places an inequitable burden on the railway in relation to the benefit derived therefrom by its employees."

In comparison with other metropolitan systems, however, the Elevated claims it did relatively well this year. Out of the losses in receipts of 13 railways operating in large cities, as cited in the report, the loss of the "El" was the lowest.

A record drop in the use of bad coins was reported, dropping from 107,501 in 1931 to 10,793 in 1938, the lowest number ever reported.

The deficit assessment on cities and towns in the metropolitan area is determined on the Railway's fiscal year which ends March 31. The report filed yesterday covers the operations of the road for the calendar year ending Dec. 31.

New Taxicab Rules Awaited

Taxicab men were welcomed and reporters requested to withdraw by Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timility this afternoon as the Commissioner opened discussions on the rigid rules proposed to accompany the new law ending private taxi stands in Boston.

About 75 operators gathered to discuss the new regulations. Present were Superintendent Edward W. Fallon; Secretary Andrew J. Carney, legal adviser to Mr. Timilty; Capt. John McArdle, of the Traffic Division; and Capt. Frank McNab, head of the Hackney Carriage Division.

The Commissioner already has indicated the general trend of his new decrees. Drivers, for instance, will be required to provide for the Police Department each day record cards of their day's business. Such cards will include starting and stopping points of all paid trips and time covered. The name and photograph of each driver may be placed in view of the cab's occupant.

"I intend to tolerate no abuses upon the public and the department is going to be ready to inflict severe penalties upon any drivers who violate the restrictions," said the Commissioner. "I intend to see that the public does not suffer by the abolition of private stands."

Symphony 'Goes to Town' for Pension Fund

By a Staff Photographer

Symphony, waltz, or jazz—All are easy for them

Left: Pierre Delescluse and Gaston Dufresne, bass viol players. Right: Lloyd Stonestreet and Henry Erkelens, violinists. Inset: E. Panenka (bassoon), and Willem Valkenier (French horn).

Whether in a Haydn symphony of the Eighteenth Century, a series of waltzes from the Nineteenth, or some jazz of the Twentieth—the Boston Symphony Orchestra "went to town" at Symphony Hall, last evening, for the Pension Fund. Appropriate to the event was the costume thereof. So it was not surprising to find Dr. Koussevitzky, as Papa Haydn, and his musicians looking as stiff and proper in their wigs and knee breeches as even an Eighteenth Century prince could have wished.

Exploring through the centuries backstage at Symphony Hall, a Monitor photographer snapped Pierre Delescluse and Gaston Dufresne studying a bass viol passage and looking as if wigs and lace ruffles were everyday affairs; E. Panenka (bassoon) and Willem Valkenier (French horn), also garbed for the Haydn symphony; and, finally, a pair of Richard Burgin's "swing cats," Henry Erkelens and Lloyd Stonestreet, preparing for some hot licks in Gruenberg's "The Daniel Jazz."

(The Pension Fund Concert, which will be repeated in Carnegie Hall, New York City, on Feb. 8, is reviewed on Page 10.)

Boston Amusements—Symphony Concerts, Art, Films

Pictures by Spanish Children

By Dorothy Adlow

An exhibition has just opened at the Institute of Modern Art (formerly Boston Museum of Modern Art) which has more than one reason for interesting the humanitarian art lover. It consists of a collection of 175 original drawings made by Spanish children during the war in Spain. The display is sponsored by the Spanish Child Welfare Association of America, a non-partisan group which administers impartial relief to children on both sides of the line in Spain.

At this moment the subjects and performers are in the spotlight. Unwittingly these diminutive participants in the living history of Spain have written their graphic chapter on fraternal strife. This is no nursery game of tin soldiers and toy airplanes, but rather a clear depiction of destruction, fire, and carnage, which these poor little folk have been forced to witness, and from which they have had to suffer. To many a young artist represented here, home and parents have already become a legend; they have crossed the boundary into another land, and already have commenced a new repertoire of portrayals which treat of a more tranquil and wholesome life.

This exhibition has been widely publicized; Aldous Huxley has written a very sympathetic estimate as introduction to a small volume which has recently been published in which 60 of the drawings are reproduced. It is entitled, "They Still Draw Pictures!"

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The significance of these pictures is subtle and far-reaching, and many a bystander will be shaken by the acuteness with which these young observers comprehend the horror and wanton destruction of modern mechanized warfare. To them the brutish precipitant of war is still unknown. They know what they see before their eyes, winged monsters dropping missiles which the children themselves come to dread from experience. They draw the bombing planes and the tanks with great accuracy, for they know them from first-hand observation. They seem more deeply impressed by the gouging of buildings by bombs, by the destructive fire, than by the onslaughts upon human beings. Perhaps the childish thought apprehends large buildings as permanent and indestructible phenomena, and is more deeply moved by their dismemberment. However, these youthful draughtsmen also make observation of casualties as well.

The exhibition which is installed in the library of the Boston Institute of Modern Art has been divided into several sections. For example, there is one group which pertains to "Escape." Herein the children are portraying personal experience, scenes of evacuation, in which they leave with their trunks and little packages in buses or trucks. How eager they are to go; how tragic and tearful when left behind!

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Another group is entitled "A City at War," and here are pictures of extraordinarily clear reporting. It is doubtful in certain instances whether photography could tell more, or even as much. There are scenes of children hustling to the subways for protection, of mothers gathering their children at the sound of the siren. There is a scene in which a child with extraordinary clarity shows the salvage of masterpieces in an art museum. Another group has pictures labelled "Vision of War."

And finally, there is the life of the children when they have been brought into France, or to colonies. Heterogeneous subjects complete the list.

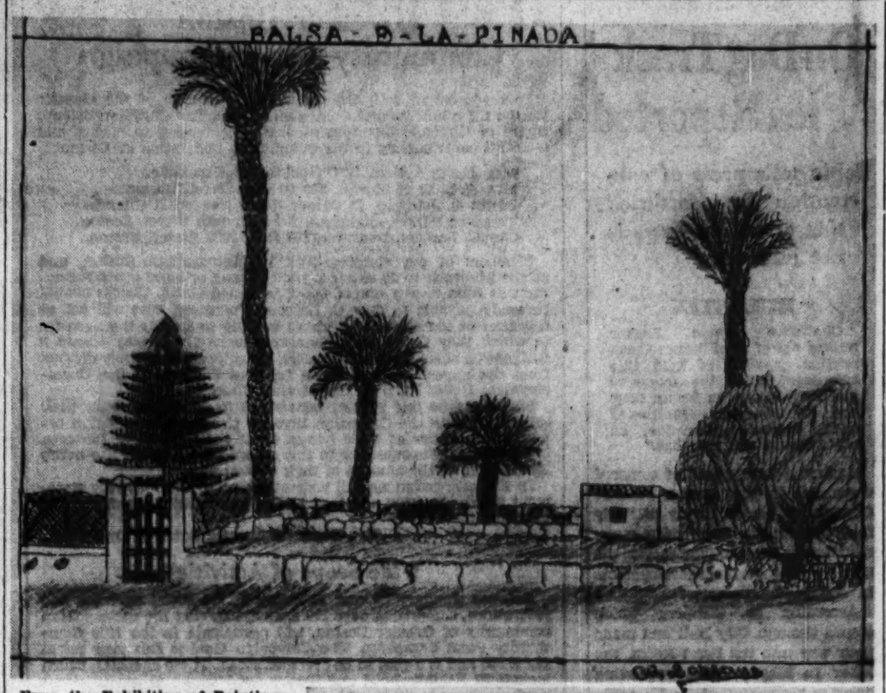
The pictures are so startling and so moving that it is a little difficult to pause for a moment to comment upon their merit. It is apparent that these Spanish children have had some schooling of an intelligent nature in art, and that they have learned to respect certain fundamentals of balance and unity and contrast. They have been taught to be neat and to execute their pictures in tidy and workmanlike fashion. We keep repeating that pictorial talent is common amongst children. Here in America we have had a tendency in recent years to permit children to work intuitively, to be a law unto themselves. There has consequently been a slackening in orderly performance, and the want of discipline is apparent to some of us who do not object to its practice in the arts. These Spanish pictures show a most orderly representation of a most chaotic and disorderly situation. The thought of the little performers is clear when they state what they see. Their expressive powers have not been impaired, or disorganized, or brutalized, by their tragic experience.

There is much to see, much to learn at this exhibition.

Paderewski on May 7

May 7 is the date and the Boston Opera House the place of Ignace Jan Paderewski's Boston recital, recently forecast in this place. Symphony Hall evidently was not available because of the Pop concerts.

This will be Mr. Paderewski's only Boston appearance this season. It will come near the end of a tour which will open in New York on Feb. 26 with an NBC broadcast.



From the Exhibition of Paintings by Spanish Children.

'Trade Winds' Boosts Library

Before a single studio camera began to turn on "Trade Winds," under the direction of Tay Garnett, 70,000 feet of film had been brought back from the Far East for incorporation in the picture. Mr. Garnett himself spent two years on a world cruise shooting this film, and it represents one of the most important acquisitions recently made by a studio library.

Almost three years ago, Mr. Garnett sailed out of San Pedro Harbor on his yacht Athene. He had a story in outline and he wanted to get authentic shots of the various locales in which the action unfolded. He wrote the story down during the voyage, and before returning to California he had photographed scenes in Hawaii, Japan, China, Indo-China, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, India, and the little known Laccadive Islands.

The value of Mr. Garnett's gift to the library at the Wanger Studios, however, is not limited to this one picture. As a matter of fact, only 4,000 of the 70,000 feet of the film he brought back has been used in the final form of "Trade Winds." The balance will probably be used in future productions and will also serve as source and research material.

When Mr. Wanger made his recent Charles Boyer film "Algiers," he furnished his library with authentic scenes of the Casbah, the native quarter of Algiers. Actual photographs (from varying camera angles) of this strange corner of the globe—a labyrinth of hilly streets, crooked passageways, steep stairways, slattern buildings—were made by a camera crew who were sent from London for the job. As a result, future Hollywood pictures requiring this locale will be saved a huge expense item.

Other recent film productions which have furnished film libraries with "firsts" include Alexander Korda's "Drums," which photographed the heavily guarded Khyber Pass in Technicolor; Walter Wanger's "Vogues of 1938," which presented New York by day and night in color; "Rhodes," which was filmed in Africa. Currently, Alexander Korda, in preparation for two forthcoming productions, "Four Feathers" and "Burmese Silver," has two location companies operating respectively in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and in Burma.

In addition to the pictorial records furnished by extensive screen expeditions, film libraries are stocked from other sources. Studio cameramen are constantly on the watch for the novel and spectacular. Thus, if they happen to be working in the Sahara and are confronted by a fierce windstorm (which entirely upsets the shooting schedule), they don't retire to their tents and sulk. They record this unexpected scene. In this way, libraries are stocked with horse-racing scenes, war scenes, train-wrecks, explosions, ocean-going scenes, earthquakes, and hundreds of other scenes.

Thanks to the kaleidoscopic features of the film library, producers are daily saved expensive budget items. "Test Pilot" and "Too Hot to Handle" exemplify the use of topical newsreel material that was previously stocked in the film library; "To Mary, With Love" utilized hundreds of feet of film taken in New York after the World War; "Four Men and a Prayer" illustrated with telling effect the usefulness of scenes; "Charlie Chan at the Race Track" avoided a large overhead during the filming by the use of racing scenes formerly collected by the studio cameramen.

Shawn to Dance In Symphony Hall

Ted Shawn and his company of men dancers will present "Dance of the Ages," an "elemental rhythmus" in four movements, when they come to Symphony Hall on Wednesday evening, March 1, for their only Boston engagement this season.

Shawn has taken the four elements of fire, water, earth, and air as movement subjects for this work, and, thus providing a varied program thematically and choreographically. Also, each of the four movements represents a stage in the development of human society.

The first movement, "Fire," exemplifies society at a plane of tribal culture. The "Water" section assumes a level of the City-State, and "Earth" develops the theme to the social state of democracy. In the last movement, "Air," Shawn suggests that there may be something beyond democracy.

Soloists on the program in addition to Shawn are: Barton Mumaw, a featured soloist for several years; Wilbur McCormack, now in his sixth year with the company; Fred Hearn, and Frank Overlees, who have also been with the company since its first season. Other members of the ensemble are: Frank and John Delmar, John Schubert and Harry Coble.

The music for the production has been written by Jess Meeker, who has collaborated with Shawn and his company for the past six years.

Oliver Daniel to Play

Oliver Daniel, pianist, will give a concert Sunday afternoon, Feb. 19, in Suffolk University Auditorium, Temple and Derne Streets, Boston.

News of the Screen

Ginger Rogers' Plans

A busy schedule has been planned for Ginger Rogers. She recently completed work with Fred Astaire on "The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle"—there's a title that will need some electric light bulbs—and will start work shortly on a picture called "Little Mother." That is expected to be out of the way by early April. Then she is due to act in "She Said I Do," under Gregory LaCava.

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Penner and Tracy

Joe Penner has been signed to an exclusive movie contract by RKO Radio.

Lee Tracey, who has recently been acting in the theater in London in Robert E. Sherwood's "Idiot's Delight" has returned to Hollywood to appear in a film of circus life, "What's a Fixer For?"

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Cosmopolitan Hollywood

Hollywood likes to count itself as a place where strangers from the ends of the earth are likely to meet—a sort of East meets West location. Perhaps that was what prompted the taking of a census during a ballroom scene for "Wuthering Heights." Of 100 extras in the scene, three were native Californians; the others came from 32 states, not including California, and nine foreign countries.

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Korda Plans

Preparations are under way for two films under the supervision of Alexander Korda and his two brothers. One of the pictures, "Four Feathers" will have Ralph Richardson, John Clements, C. Aubrey Smith, June Duprez, and Clive Baxter in the cast. Part of this has already been photographed in Technicolor in the Sudan.

The second film, "The Thief of Bagdad," is to use a screen play written by James Bridie, who has had two plays at least, and possibly more, produced on the stage in England.

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Players' Assignments

Gary Cooper is to have the star part in "The Last Frontier," when Jo Swerling has written it. That should not be too far in the distance, for Mr. Swerling has signed a contract to write for Samuel Goldwyn, and "The Last Frontier" is to be his first job.

Sally Eilers is starting to work shortly in "They Made Her a Spy," which Robert Sisk is producing. In the cast with her will be Fritz Leiber, Peggy Shannon, and Leona Roberts.

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Back to Victor Hugo

RKO is planning to make another movie of Victor Hugo's story, "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," this time on an elaborate scale. Back in 1923 Carl Laemmle produced a film version of the story that set box office records. Several years later rights for sound production of the story were acquired by M- G- M.

Fellowships Are Awarded Federal Theater Writers

Four of the seven winners of the playwrighting fellowships recently announced by the Rockefeller Foundation have been associated with the Federal Theater Project of the Works Progress Administration, according to Hallie Flanagan, the National Director. These four winners are: Arnold Sundgaard, Ben K. Simkhovitch, George H. Corey, and Betty Smith.

Arnold Sundgaard was graduated from the University of Wisconsin and later studied at Yale under Professor Baker and Walter Prichard Eaton. George H. Corey was graduated from Northwestern University, taught school in Shantung, China, and has worked on newspapers here and abroad. Ben K. Simkhovitch has worked with little theater groups as playwright, director, and actor. Betty Smith of the University of North Carolina was with the Federal Theater for two years, working in North Carolina as playwright on loan from the National Service Bureau of the Federal Theater in New York.

The fellowships of $1,000 each are to encourage American playwrights whose work exhibits unusual talent and indicates a promising future. The Dramatists Guild committee making the awards consisted of Kenyon Nicholson, Chairman; Katherine Dayton, John Golden, Paul Green and Prof. Allardyce Nichol.

At the Institute of Modern Art
Head of Renoir, by Maillol

'Gunga Din' in Full Measure

Imagine the Three Musketeers in British uniforms, add something of Kipling's ballad about the native water carrier ("You're a better man than I am," etc.), place one rough-and-tumble skirmish near the beginning of the story and another full fledged battle scene near the end, and you have an approximation of "Gunga Din" at the Keith Memorial. In other words, it is a big spectacular war melodrama, with hearty soldier humor, an abundance of action, and some martial sentimentality, with India during the days of a Thug rebellion for setting.

Victor McLaglen, Cary Grant, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., who are the three soldiers of the yarn, are a swaggering, belligerent trio. Sam Jafree, as the lowly native, plays a secondary part. The four characters, for what they are intended to be, are skilfully done. When the film opens, natives have been cutting the British communication lines. A small party is sent out to investigate. It retires after a fracas that recalls some of the exploits of the senior Fairbanks in earlier days of the screen. A second and larger expedition takes to the field.

It is during these wider operations that a temple of the Thugs is discovered. One of the soldiers is captured by the natives, and his two companions are trapped when attempting his rescue. In an effort to secure information, two of the soldiers are flogged by the rebels. But they turn the tables temporarily by capturing as a hostage the leader of the natives (Eduardo Ciannelli). There is a suspenseful sequence as the British advance into an ambush, and the natives wait to overwhelm them. Then Din proves his mettle by sounding an alarm at the cost of his own safety.

The final battle is a spectacular affair in which Hollywood has been prodigal of its resources. From a cinematic point of view the scenes have been ingeniously directed by George Stevens with long shots and closeups, mingled with bits of comic relief, to secure an exciting effect.

Throughout the yarn there is a slender thread of romance which relates the matrimonial intentions of the sergeant portrayed by the junior Fairbanks, and the efforts of his companions to keep him in the army and away from domesticity. But for the most part it is the martial adventures which are emphasized. Music has been artfully employed in an accompanying scene to heighten the dramatic effect.

On the same bill are some delightful Walt Disney films. One of them portrays Mickie Mouse as the giant-tamer of fairy lore. Another depicts an underwater circus for merbabies, if there are such fabled creatures. The third is an excursion into Mother Goose caricature, with easily recognizable movie celebrities masquerading as the heroes and heroines of nursery jingles.

E. F. M.

From Haydn to Jazz

By L. A. Sloper

Putting aside its dignity, the Boston Symphony Orchestra last night went in for having fun. For the benefit of its Pension Fund, it offered in Symphony Hall a "Concert Extraordinaire" which traversed the years and styles from Haydn to jazz, and from the waltz to modernist wit. In doing so, it went to the theater for costumes and scenery, and transformed the stage of Symphony Hall into an eighteenth-century salon and then a modern dance hall. A large audience was delighted with the show.

First the parting curtains revealed Dr. Koussevitzky and a small group of players gathered round a spinet. The musicians were dressed in eighteenth-century costume, and their desks were lighted by candles. Obviously, this was for the "Farewell" Symphony of Haydn.

After Dr. Koussevitzky, in the guise of the composer, had blown out the last candle, the stage was transformed into a likeness of a modern dance-hall platform, with a modernistic back screen representing Daniel in the lions' den. The players now were garbed in the white mess jackets of jazz players, with red roses in their buttonholes. Before them, in black dinner jackets, stood Mr. Burgin as conductor and Colin O'More as vocalist. The number was Gruenberg's "Daniel Jazz," on the poem of Vachel Lindsay.

♪ ♪ ♪

Thereafter, Dr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra resumed their normal garb and the platform its usual aspect for Prokofieff's Fairy Tale, "Peter and the Wolf," with Richard Hale as narrator, and for waltzes by Lanner, Strauss, Sibelius ("Valse Triste") and Ravel ("La Valse") which were scheduled to follow the intermission.

The Haydn "Farewell" was played in costume several years ago at a "Surprise" concert for a benefit. Before last night's concert some rumblings were heard because this time Dr. Koussevitzky was representing Hadyn, in a costume designed for the occasion by Robert Edmond Jones; this has been regarded as disrespectful to the composer. But would not the only possible disrespect come from frivolous deportment or a bad performance?

There was nothing of the sort last night. Everybody behaved with exemplary formality, and the performance was excellent. Dr. Koussevitzky, (no pianist) stood, except during the Adagio, before the spinet. Only at one point in the first movement did he lean over to pass his hands over the keyboard; but no sound could be heard from the instrument, and for the rest of the time he contented himself with conducting. At the end of the first movement the bewigged concert-master neatly retrieved from the floor the conductor's lace handkerchief, which had fallen from his sleeve.

♪ ♪ ♪

"The Daniel Jazz" was heard ten years ago in Jordan Hall from a small orchestra directed by Mr. Burgin, and with Mr. O'More for tenor soloist. Last night it seemed no less amusing than it had then. Mr. O'More as before reinforced his singing with bits of acting that seemed well suited to the music, and Mr. Burgin obtained a lively performance—remarkably lively for symphonists. The score is clever. The audience was particularly pleased with the roaring of the lions.

Prokofieff's Fairy Tale, repeated from a symphony concert of last season, also confirmed the good impression it had then made. If it is intended for children, then I am glad to enroll myself among them. The score is brilliant and the performance was delightful. Mr. Hale had exactly the right touch for the narrator.

The program is to be repeated in Carnegie Hall next Wednesday evening. New York is fortunate.

Bruckner and Brahms

By Alfred H. Meyer

The concerts of the week end bring to Symphony Hall a return of Anton Bruckner's Eighth Symphony. As all the world knows, it has been a commonplace these many years to speak and think of Bruckner as a "Wagner in symphony," to comment on his lengthy treatment of the classical forms, to recognize a new note in the "Brucknerian Adagio."

It is refreshing, then, to discover, in authoritative French sources, a different and rather novel treatment of the whole "cas Bruckner." M. Albert Bertelin, in his "Traité de Composition Musicale," a publication of the Schola Cantorum, begins his remarks about Bruckner and his Eighth Symphony by saying that "His artistic physiognomy approaches that of Brahms." Neither wrote for the theater. Both had the ideal of elaborating the modern symphony—but with opposing objectives.

Brahms studied folk song (continues M. Bertelin) and the old masters, avoided all "élan" and every species of vulgarity, wrote with masterful subtlety. Bruckner does homage to Wagner, deliberately seeks out brilliance (éclat), is prolix and writes in ample dimensions.

Less subtle than Brahms, Bruckner produces with the elements he uses a "more stable physiognomy" of the whole work. He gives to his developments an appearance of unity more forthright and unconstrained.

♪ ♪ ♪

In Germany it is customary to place the names of Beethoven and Brahms side by side. But in at least one point Bruckner is nearer to Beethoven than is Brahms. Though Brahms is inspired by the architectural lines of Beethoven, he shows himself far more objective than the master of Bonn. One does not find in his work the qualities of high drama which characterize the symphonies of his great predecessor.

"Au contraire," Bruckner is essentially subjective. If Bruckner uses the ideas of Wagner, M. Bertelin states, he is actually influenced by him only very slightly; and supports his position by saying that while with Wagner harmony plays an "expressive role" of the first magnitude, with Bruckner harmony is secondary and it is his contrapuntal combinations that give the symphonies their essential character.

Turning to the Eighth Symphony, one finds the Brucknerian characteristics—rich, opulent, well-defined themes, which, however, are complete only when viewed as part of their context.

The first movement is in the traditional sonata form, the rhythmical (or first-theme) group in a mood of gloom or tragedy. The melodic (or second-theme) group is more cheerful, eventually turning toward solemnity. The development is complex. The recapitulation gives the thematic material new treatment, especially in the matter of instrumentation.

♪ ♪ ♪

The prevailing dark character of the first movement makes it necessary (as in Beethoven's Ninth Symphony) that the Scherzo rather than the Adagio should follow. Its peasant-like character has won for it the appellation "Der deutsche Michel." In the Trio the awkward "Michel" (on the reputed authority of Bruckner himself) moons around in rustic surroundings.

The Adagio, the most extended and in some senses the most beautifully expressive in all the symphonies of Bruckner, proceeds in three huge, cumulative developments of its lavish thematic material. At the point of highest climax Bruckner pays homage to his master by quoting the Siegfried motive from Wagner's "Ring."

The Finale is true climax to the symphony as a whole. It is appropriate to its grandiose character that the second theme group should introduce chorale-like matter. The coda, goal of all that has gone before, recapitulates themes from all four movements.

Pianist

Anne Mundy

She will return to play at Jordan Hall Friday evening.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

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MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8 Ave. Cir. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15

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MAURICE EVANS as FALSTAFF
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ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44 St. LAc. 4-4664. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30.

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With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
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with SOPHIE TUCKER and TAMARA
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"Ethel Waters magnificent"—*Herald Tribune*
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:40 MATS. WED. and SAT. 2:40

"★★★★" (Four Stars) MANTLE, *Daily News*
OUTWARD BOUND
"If ever there was an all-star company, this is it."—Coleman, *Mirror*.
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way. BRy. 9-2828 Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40 (Extra Mat. Lincoln's B'day Monday, Feb. 13)

ENTERTAINMENT GALORE."—*Robert Benchley, New Yorker.*
JOHN C. WILSON'S NEW HIT
BEATRICE LILLIE in SET TO MUSIC A REVUE by NOEL COWARD
with RICHARD HAYDN
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way, Cl. 6-4636 Evgs. 8:40 Matinees THURS. and SAT., 2:40

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PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S COMEDY
The WHITE STEED
JESSICA TANDY, GEOSOE COULOURIS, BARRY FITZGERALD
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"FERDINAND THE BULL"

The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing on this page of the Monitor each day serves as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William Dunean Kilpatrick, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Taunton, in Cohannet School Hall, Taunton, 8 p. m., February 3.

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Of Mice and Men," with Claire Luce and Guy Robertson, presented by Sam H. Harris. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

Shubert—
"Stars in Your Eyes," with Ethel Merman, Jimmy Durante, Tamara Toumanova and Richard Carlson. Presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

Wilbur—
"What Every Woman Wants," starring Francine Larrimore. 8:30. By Esther Forbes and Saxon King. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Copley—
"Macbeth," presented by the Federal Theater with Glenn Wilson and Elsa Tashko. 8:30.

Movies

Brookline
"Ride a Crooked Mile," with Akim Tamiroff. 4:28, 7:32. Also holding over "Citadel," starring Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell. 1:35, 4, 9:30.

Exeter—
"There Goes My Heart," featuring Frederic March and Virginia Bruce. 1:25, 6:15, 9:05. Also "The Little Damozel," with Anna Neagle and James Rennie. 2:10, & 7:50.

Radio—Page 11

Coolidge Corner—
"Sharpshooters," with Brian Donlevy, 2, 5, 8:05. Also "There Goes My Heart," starring Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern. 3:40, 6:40, 9:50. Tomorrow: "Secrets of a Nurse," with Edmund Lowe, Helen Mack and Dick Foran. Also "Thanks for Everything," featuring Jack Haley, Adolph Menjou and Jack Oakie.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gabin, 1, 3, 5:05, 7:15, 9:25.

South Station Theater—
Liszt's "Second Hungarian Rhapsody" done as "An Optical Poem." "How to Play Ping Pong," Benny Meroff and His Orchestra. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory—
Gladys George in "Madam X." Also "Prison Farm," with Lloyd Nolan. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: Mickey Rooney in "Thoroughbreds Don't Cry." Also "College Swing," with Martha Raye and Burns & Allen.

Metropolitan—
"Jesse James," starring Tyrone Power, Henry Fonda and Nancy Kelly. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. Also "While New York Sleeps," with Michael Whalen, Jean Rogers and Chick Chandler, 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:35.

Trans-Lux—
"World Events in Pictures," "March of Time," Robert Benchley, Pete Smith, Travel Through Cape Cod.

B. K. O. Boston—
"The Long Shot," with Gordon Jones, 10:30 a. m., 2:35, 6:40, 10:30. Also "Tough Kid," with Frankie Darro. 12, 4:05, 8. Stage Show: Benny Davis and his Star Dust Revue. 1:10, 5:15, 9:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
Claudette Colbert and Herbert Marshall in "Zaza." Fenway: 2:10, 4:45, 7:25, Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Disbarred," with Gail Patrick, Robert Preston and Otto Kruger. Fenway: 1, 3:40, 6:20, 8:55. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:50, 5:45, 8:30.

Scollay and Modern—
"Kentucky," starring Walter Brennan and Loretta Young. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 4:05, 6:55, 10. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Up the River," with Preston Foster and Arthur Treacher. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2, 3:10, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Dawn Patrol," with Errol Flynn. Also "Off the Record," featuring Pat O'Brien, Joan Blondell, and Bobby Jordan.

Keith Memorial—
"Gunga Din," with Cary Grant, Victor McLaglen and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also Walt Disney Revue. 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7, 9.

Normandie—
"Illegal Traffic." Also "The Bride Wore Red," with Joan Crawford and Franchot Tone.

Tremont—
"Letter of Introduction," with Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. Also the Lane Sisters in "Four Daughters. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

State and Orpheum—
Holding over Jeanette MacDonald in "Sweethearts." Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 10. Also The Girl Downstairs," with Franchot Tone and Francieka Gaal. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 5:09, 8:35.

University—
"The Great Waltz," starring Luise Rainer. 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Next Time I Marry," with Lucille Ball. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

Uptown—
"Paris Honeymoon." 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Also "There Goes My Heart," featuring Patsy Kelly and Alan Mowbray. 3:05, 6:35, 10:09. Tomorrow: "Young Dr. Kildare," with Lionel Barrymore, Lynne Carver and Nat Pendleton. Also "Thanks for Everything," featuring Jack Haley, Adolph Menjou and Jack Oakie.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Citadel," with Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell. Also "Ferdinand the Bull." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Last concert in the series given under the auspices of the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy. The Roth Quartet, Albert Sprague Coolidge, assisting violinist. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Japanese Art by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Fifteenth matinee concert. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Snow Will Fly, Shouts Ring In Mountains Over Week End

With a good fall of new snow early in the week and the promise of more for the week end, a dozen Northern winter sports centers will stage carnivals for outdoor enthusiasts, New Hampshire sponsoring seven of its own, and neighboring States bidding for the ski crowd in special events and sanctioned race competitions.

Yankee ingenuity plus a knowledge of Viking history inspired University of New Hampshire undergraduates to dress their campus with snow men representing Leif Ericson and his band of Norsemen as showpiece for the university carnival which opens tonight at Durham and continues through Saturday, with entries from 15 New England and Canadian colleges.

Fraternities and sororities, faced with hours of shoveling, stumbled on a plan of co-operation with Durham town truckers. One student discovered truckers dumping snow from the streets into Oyster River, and it was not long before drivers were cheerfully backing snow onto house yards to aid students in gathering huge piles for their sculptures.

New Hampshire Events

The other New Hampshire events include the Meredith Carnival Saturday and Sunday, including the New England Sled Dog Club racing on Lake Winnipesaukee; the carnivals at Alton (Friday-Saturday); Rochester (Saturday-Sunday); Tilton (Friday-Sunday); Wilton (Saturday), and the two-town event at Woodsville, N. H., and Wells River, Vt. (Friday-Saturday).

With the best of snow conditions, the Mt. Mansfield region at Stowe, Vt., swung into high gear this week for the United States Eastern Amateur Downhill and Slalom races Feb. 4 and 5. Sixty of the best foreign and native racers have signified their intention to compete in this, the classic event in the East this winter.

Dartmouth will be represented by an eight-man team, of top-flight skiers and other Eastern colleges will send their best men in an effort to take home individual or team trophies. A number of foreign entries will lend a cosmopolitan air to the event.

Other ski competitions include a joint meet of the Appalachian Mountain Club and the White Mountain Ski Runners in the Belknap Mountains in Gilford on Sunday, and a preparatory school meet to be held at the Belknap Mountains Recreation Area under the auspices of the Winnipesaukee Ski Club.

Other events will include the weekly ski races in the Newfound Region—at Ski School Hill in Bristol Sunday—and at Plymouth the same day.

The first in the series of Maine winter carnivals, the big Rumford event featuring the Maine Ski Championship will be held Saturday and Sunday, under the direction of the Chisholm Outing Club, second oldest ski club in the United States.

Noted Jumpers to Meet

This ski meet, which is the only one in Maine to be sanctioned by the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association will bring together such noted jumpers as Howard Chivers and John Litchfield of Dartmouth, Birger Torrisen and Harold Sorenson of Norfolk, Conn., both members of the Olympic team. Torrisen is the holder of the Maine jumping championship at the present time with a 166-foot leap made at Rumford last year.

Maine interscholastic contests will open the meet Saturday morning followed by a long day of competition and ending with the carnival ball in the evening.

Eleazar Wheelock himself, founder of Dartmouth College, built of ice and 35 feet tall, will preside over Winter Carnival, Feb. 10 and 11 from a commanding position as the center-of-the-campus ice sculpture. The biggest representation ever constructed of Dartmouth's founder will be designed and executed by Dick Brooks '39, member-at-large of the DOC's Carnival Committee.

Sled Dog Races

Meredith's' winter carnival Saturday and Sunday, sponsored by the Meredith Development and Recreational Association, features New England Sled Dog Club races, in which 24 teams will compete over a 20-mile course on Lake Winnipesaukee, and the playoff game of the Eastern Massachusetts and New Hampshire semi-pro hockey championship between the Crescent Hockey Club of Lynn, Mass., and the Abenaki Indians of Wolfeboro, N. H.

Visitors at the Meredith carnival will find all events and adjacent skiing areas within five minutes' drive from the town, and within short distances are the Loch Haven ski tow serving a 1,400-foot area with several novice to expert trails, and the Keewaydin development at Center Harbor. Meredith claims the largest lighted skating rink on Lake Winnipesaukee, located on Meredith Bay.

Winter Sports in the Boston Area

By a Staff Photographer

Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton, Offers Variety

The hill at the ninth hole on the short course illuminated for night skiing, and showing, left to right, the toboggan run, crossing the No. 1 and No. 6 fairways; the ski jump and landing hill; and the open slope serviced by floodlights and by a rope tow.

Reform of the Minor Courts Major Issue in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 2—Reform of Connecticut's minor courts has become the first big issue of the 1939 General Assembly session. Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin's Republican followers in the Legislature are split into two factions by the plan.

The issue goes back to the Republican State Convention. The Republicans were the opposition party then, with no very bright hopes of regaining control in State affairs. Hitting at what appeared to be a Democratic weakness, the party strategists wrote a plan calling for abolition of the existing city, town, and borough courts, and the substitution of State courts with full-time judges. They wrote another plank calling for legislation to bar members of the General Assembly from taking State administrative jobs while they are members of the House or Senate.

Then the Republicans won in the election. Governor Baldwin was sworn in. He sent to the General Assembly two bills carrying out these party pledges.

Traditionally, the General Assembly has been a stepping stone to positions as judges in the minor courts and to State jobs as heads of administrative departments. Many members of the present session have personal ambitions along those lines. If the two bills are adopted, those who are now in the House and Senate will cut themselves off from the possibility of appointment to the new judicial positions they will have created, as well as the existing administrative jobs that have always been considered legitimate party patronage.

The Republican State Central Committee has turned on the pressure. Backing the Governor, the Committee has gone on record for strict adherence to the "no jobs" dictum of the party platform. There is evidence of revolt among the rank and file.

Tuesday of this week, the Judiciary Committee of the General Assembly conducted a public hearing on the "no jobs" bill. The Connecticut Merit System Association brought a large group of proponents to the committee room. The majority of those who spoke favored the bill, but seven members of the General Assembly stood up in opposition.

The issue may not be settled until the minor court reform bill also is considered. In a radio address, Governor Baldwin has asked public support for this measure.

State Is Urged to Buy Beaches

(Continued from Page 9)

fact that not one single person who appeared before it made any derogatory remarks in reference to the present Commissioner of Conservation, and by the fact that a great majority were particularly complimentary in reference to the zeal and energy with which he has conducted the Department. It was also noted by the commission that the Commissioner has made a practice of consulting with individual experts in the field on important problems affecting conservation."

These remarks, observers point out, would give Governor Leverett Saltonstall an excuse for reappointing Mr. Dean if the reorganization bill is adopted.

The Commission also proposed the establishment of an unpaid Advisory Council to advise the Commissioner on departmental policies.

The new State Commissioner of Conservation and Recreation would have authority to appoint and remove division heads. At present division heads are appointed by the Governor, thus providing possible friction, the Commission added.

Insisting that everything possible should be accomplished to further recreation, the Commission stated "Recreation may well be the State's largest industry at the present time."

Dropping Law Seizing Lottery Gains Is Urged

Repeal of a law passed in 1817 under which the State may confiscate winnings of lotteries of any kind, foreign or domestic, was proposed today by Representative Alfred M. Bessette of New Bedford. This could be interpreted to mean prizes in whist or beano games, he said.

Appearing before the Committee on Legal Affairs, Mr. Bessette said that although the law had never been invoked "the Attorney General can demand every penny won. There is not another state in the Union that has this provision."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Feb. 3

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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Receiving Checks Testified to In Waterbury Trial

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 2 (AP)—Checks totaling "in excess of $100,000" were received by Edward G. Levy, one of the 27 accused in the Waterbury fraud case, from Thomas P. Kelly, Executive Secretary to Mayor Frank Hayes, between 1930 and 1937, Mr. Levy testified today, as he resumed the witness stand at the trial of 23 defendants.

Of this sum, Mr. Levy said, he retained for himself "about" $22,000. In addition to checks totaling more than $65,000 which Mr. Levy testified yesterday he had received from Mr. Kelly, Mr. Levy testified today that he received five other checks, three of them in 1936 and two in 1937, each for about $9,000, of which he received $2,000 on each.

On the occasions on which he received the checks, Mr. Levy said, he went to Mayor Hayes' office as a result of a telephone appointment made by Mr. Kelly.

Snow Calls Snow Enthusiast To Slopes of Brae Burn Club

For winter sports enthusiasts who do not care to drive over icy roads up and back from snow centers of the North, local golf clubs and hills in their own communities have become the solution. Brae Burn Country Club in West Newton, Mass., is an excellent example of use-the-time-skiing-instead-of-riding.

Each year the Club grants temporary winter sports privileges to a limited number of persons who are not members; These privileges allow full use of the skating house, pond, and the hill on which there is skiing, coasting, tobogganing, and ski jumping—and all these activities are supervised by competent men employed by the Club for that purpose.

For the businessman with limited time for recreation and also as a workout for skiers graduatetd from the novice class, the club has a splendid practice slope on the hill at the ninth hole on the short course, which is lighted until 10 o'clock each evening. In addition, the slope is served by a rope tow. Floodlights and tow therefore enable the man whose skiing ordinarily would be limited to the week end to get in two hours or more after dinner, without waste of time on transportation. Furthermore, it can be made an enjoyable family affair.

John H. Underhill is Chairman of the Winter Sports Committee which is composed of John Garrison and Gordon Smith, who went to Berlin with the Olympic Hockey Team in 1936, Mrs. F. F. Munroe, and Charles M. Cutler. Mr Cutler, incidentally, is putting on speed in preparation for the Children's Outdoor Costume Party, which will be held with a Japanese lantern background on the evening of Feb. 17.

Masonic Leader Asks Ideals To Dam 'Isms' Flood

"Unless those ideals which are the landmarks of civilization can be preserved to actuate the impulses of the leaders of thought and action, and, through them, the majority of mankind, our children and children's children are destined to a repetition of the darkness of the Middle Ages, and of those ancient days of which we read in history when the great civilizations of the world toppled and fell."

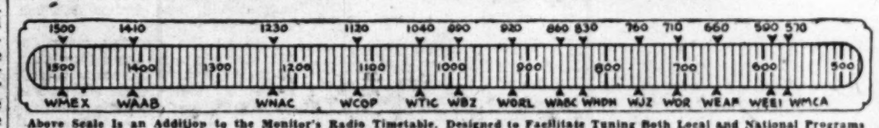
Thus spoke Melvin M. Johnson of Boston, Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, 33° Scottish Rite, of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, today, in calling for general restoration of human faith, of confidence of men in themselves and in their fellow men, in their sincerity, their honesty, their altruism, and the promotion of man's brotherhood.

In these days when, in various parts of the world, there are leaders of great numbers of men who are encouraging atheism, and not the worship of God; selfishness and not altruism; intolerance and not toleration; hostility and not neighborliness; hate and not love; the world is in serious danger, declared Mr. Johnson. "A departure from the ideals and principles, upon which the civilization which we have known has been built, will cause it again to crumble, as has happened in centuries long past," he said.

"Here, then, lies Freemasonry's greatest duty and opportunity. It has selected those ideals which are unchangeable landmarks, the total of which is summarized in the maxim 'Brotherhood of man based upon the Fatherhood of God.' To such an end, Freemasonry lays a 'broad basis of principle upon which men of every race, country, sect, and opinion may unite,' instead of 'setting up a restricted platform, upon which only those of certain races, creeds, and opinions can assemble.'

"Within our tyled doors there should be no barrier between men, who, kneeling at the altar, can conscientiously join in saying, 'Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven.'"

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 **Rep. Robert Luce**	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Hans Anderson Stories	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interview	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong;"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	Children's program
6:00 **News Service**	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Music; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Tito's "Swingtet"	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russel Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Ilcome Tax Talk	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 "Drama Time"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben	"This Changing World"	News dramatizations	"20th Century Music"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 Pollack's Orch	Elvira Rios, songs	"Don't You Believe It"	"20th Century Music"	Dance Music
8:00 **Kate Smith Hour;**	**Massachusetts Civil**	**Vallee Hour; Lauretie**	"The Green Hornet";	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 **George Brent in**	**Liberties League Ban-**	**Taylor in "Entr'Acte";**	dramatization	Legion speaker
8:30 **"Wings of the**	**quet; Governor Saltonstall; Thos. H. Eliot;**	**Lanzetti Melchior; comedy; orchestra**	**"Sinfonietta" with Alfred Wallenstein**	Vocalists
8:45 **Navy"; orchestra**				Johannes Steel
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	Morris L. Ernest; Whispering Voice Choir	"Good News of 1939"; preview, "Huckleberry	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Smilin' Thru"
9:15			Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Smilin' Thru"
9:30 Major Bowes' amateur hour	"America's Town Meeting"; "How Can Eu-	Finn"; Meliza Korjus, soprano; orchestra	"Famous First Facts" interviews	Russell Byrd's Orch.
9:45				Local sports
10:00 "Tune-Up Time";	rope Avoid War?"; Jan	Music Hall; Bing Crosby;	Paul Dever Club ban-	Local sports
10:15 D. Fairbanks, Jr.;	Masaryk; others	Miriam Hopkins; Harry	quet; speakers	Local sports
10:30 Walter O Keefe	"New England Talks It	Carey; Bob Burns; John	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Local sports
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Over"	Scott Trotter's Orch.	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Local sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Bruins-Toronto hockey	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:30 C. Calloway's Or	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orch.	"Road to Fame"
11:45 C. Calloway's Or	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orch.	"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Man"	News; "Morning Review"	"Sunrise Special"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Man"	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 "Tunes" music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	"The Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; "Woman Buys"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Carolina Cruise	"Musical Clock"	"Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	News; "As You Like It"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	"Musical Clock"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Symphony in Jazz"
9:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Jacob S. List
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Smile Parade" variety	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor Children	show with R. Sherman	"Julie Blake"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City"; sketch	"Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	Air"; "I Like Music"	Baron and His Texans
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Bob Carroll, baritone	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Singing Strings	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Melody Time"	Dramatic sketch	"Choir Loft" organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Shopping Service	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interviews	Dave Ballentine, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly music	"Mind Your Manners"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Sidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Theater Club"	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; musicale; stocks	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian musical program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; W. Blau-	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian musical program	"Mountaineers"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	fuss' Music	News Service	Women's club news	**"The Monitor News"**
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"Musical Roundup"	Movie comment	"Musica, Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Consumers' program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Community Fund talk
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	**Music Appreciation**	Baritone; organ	"Classical Album"
2:15 News Service	"Grimm's Daughter"	**Hour; Dr. Walter Dam-**	Soloist; orchestra	"Classical Album"
2:30 **American School of**	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	**rosch, cond.; Operatic**	Piano soloist	"The Playgoer"
2:45 **the Air**	"Betty Crocker"	**and Concert Overtures**	"Treasures in Melody"	John Kiley, baritone
3:00 U. S. Marine Band	U. S. Navy Band	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Marine Band	U. S. Navy Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Frank Vanay, tenor	Sport reports
3:30 Pro. Woman's Club	Swingtime Trio	Pepper Young's Family	"Cats and the Fiddle"	Sport reports
3:45 Chamber orchestra	"Between Book Ends"	"The Guiding Light"	Network speaker	Sport reports
4:00 Speaker; music	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	"Midstream"	"Easy Chair"
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	"Melody Hour"	Sport reports
4:45 "Piano Parade"	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"Melody Hour"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Chuck Shanks' Orch.	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Music; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Serenaders"	Taxpayers' program	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orchestra
7:00 "Drama Time"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Hollywood comment	"The Question Wheel"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Jack Haley with	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Ted Fiorito's Or	"Vocal Varieties"	"Leaders in Dance Time"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter";	Lewis E. Lawes' "Crim-	**Lucille Manners, so-**	"People's Quiz Club"	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:15 drama	inal Case Histories"	**prano; Ross Graham,**	"People's Quiz Club"	Studio program
8:30 **Burns and Allen;**	Dr. J. R. Angell, talk	**tenor; Frank Black's**	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Silver Minstrels"
8:45 **Ray Noble's Orch.**	Lillian Cornell, songs	**Orchestra**	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Johannes Steel
9:00 **Orson Welles,**	"Plantation Party";	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Success Stories
9:15 **Helen Hayes in**	vocalists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Success Stories
9:30 **Sinclair Lewis'**	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days";	"Against the Law";	Studio program
9:45 **"Arrowsmith"**	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch	legal oddities	Shirley Winters, songs
10:00 "Grand Central	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Curtain Time"; drama-	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
10:15 Station"; drama	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	tization	Russell Byrd's Orchestra
10:30 Barry Wood, songs	Network sports	"Uncle Ezra"	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Russell Byrd's Orchestra
10:45 Network program	Network sports	"Behind the Headlines"	Jacques Renard's Orch.	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	George Olsen's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:30 Jimmy Dorsey's	"The Music You Want"	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse";	"Day's End"
11:45 Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	dramatization	"Day's End"

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 214 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1340kc.

New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Bangor—Third Sunday in the month, 1 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:15 p. m., second and fourth Mondays, 8:15 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., 25.4m. (11.79mc), W1XAL.

Springfield — Week, Feb. 13-18, inclusive, 8:15 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.

Worcester—Second Fridays, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Friday, Feb. 24, 8:15 a. m.; Saturday, Feb. 4, 12 noon, WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield — Fridays, 7:15 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., 25.4m (11.79mc), W1XAL.

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, Feb 26, 8:30 a. m., W8XAL, 6.06mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Friday of the month, 7 p. m., HP5K (shortwave), 6.005mc.

Panama City—First Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5A (shortwave), 11.70mc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto — Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX (shortwave), 6.07mc.

Tree-Planting Program Started in Connecticut

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 2—A co-operative plan to restore the roadside trees of eastern Connecticut, flattened and twisted by the hurricane of last September, is under way.

Local committees are being formed in all towns of the hurricane area to organize the tree-planting efforts. Tree Planting Day has been set by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin for April 8. Individuals will be asked to plant trees on their own lawns. Committees will plan for community planting of trees on town roadsides and village greens. Nurseries will be asked to make special prices for bulk orders of young trees, to be delivered by truck to central points and then distributed by local volunteers.

The movement starts with the State Rehabilitation Committee as one aspect of its hurricane recovery work. Agricultural representatives on the Committee pointed out that destruction of trees, by detracting from the beauty of the countryside, would discourage tourist travel and impair an important source of revenue for the farmer.

School Civil Service

Many Connecticut teachers are aroused by legislative attempts to include them with other governmental employees under merit system laws. At present, except in Bridgeport, teachers are exempt from civil service acts, both in municipal or State service. The Connecticut Merit System Association has a bill in the General Assembly including the teachers under any municipal merit system plans that may be adopted in the future.

"Continuous squabbling," testified Friedrich Roth, President of the Bridgeport Teachers Association, had resulted from inclusion of teachers in the Bridgeport civil service.

Auto Inspection

Lines are being drawn for a battle to save the automobile inspection service of the State Motor Vehicle Department, which Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin proposes be abolished as having failed in its purpose. Democrats in the General Assembly will take up cudgels for the inspection service, started under Democratic Gov. Wilbur L. Cross.

Motor Vehicles Commissioner Michael A. Connor will make his own test of public opinion on the inspection service. The Commissioner will set up regulation voting machines at public places and ask for an expression of views for and against.

It is pointed out, Governor Baldwin, whose chief effort is being directed toward reducing State expenditure, will save nothing by abolishing the inspection lanes. The service is financed by motorists who pay 25 cents for an inspection.

Hartford Bridge

Hartford sees prospects brightening for its long-desired bridge over the Connecticut River as a result of inclusion of the bridge project in the new PWA program now before Congress. The project calls for expenditure of $7,438,000, of which the PWA would grant $3,347,100. The new bridge would cross the river a mile downstream from the present crossing and would give an alternate route across the river for both commuter traffic and vehicles bound through the

Mapping of U. S. Coastline At Cost of $50,000,000 Urged

Not more than 15 per cent of the United States is adequately mapped, in the opinion of the Society of American Military Engineers, who are pushing a movement to have new and minutely accurate maps prepared of a strip along all coastlines of the country and international boundaries partly for purposes of national defense.

The plan proposed by the Society calls for photographing and mapping a strip between 100 and 200 miles wide at a cost of about $50,000,000, according to Major William Bowie, President of the Society and who, prior to his retirement, was chief of the Division of Geodesy of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. Major Bowie today notified Boston engineers of the plan and pointed out that if adopted, it would mean a goodly share of mapping work for Massachusetts.

The United States is the most poorly mapped of the progressive countries of the world, claims Major Bowie, who states that about 48 per cent of the nation has topographic maps, most of which are of the reconnaissance type and of little use to modern map users. Much money is being spent on mapping but most of the maps made are for special purposes and they do not fit into a national plan, he said.

The strip maps proposed by the engineering society, would show every elevation, valley, road, brook and even houses and trees that might be of value in repelling an invasion. But maps have other and valuable uses, according to Major Bowie. The map is a census of the physical facts of the terrain, and without such facts it is impossible, without waste, to carry on the development of our country. The map is especially valuable, he said, in the discovery, development, use and conservation of our natural resources.

State Regulation of Radio Is Urged

State regulation of radiocasting was urged today by Representative Philip G. Bowker (R) of Brookline in supporting his bill to subject speakers in radio stations to the libel laws applying to newspapers. Mr. Bowker said similar legislation which he filed last year was passed overwhelmingly by the House but was defeated in the Senate by a narrow margin.

Mr. Bowker explained that radio stations whose employees radiocast libelous statements would be liable equally with the employees. Radiocasting stations would be required to preserve manuscripts or transcripts of radiocasts to protect themselves in libel cases.

"Our laws have not been adjusted to the rapid growth of radio," Mr. Bowker said, "and, while neither I nor the public want radio censorship, we must give persons deliberately libeled over the air the same protection accorded those libeled in newspapers. In this State the people have been subjected to several political campaigns where radio speakers were so unrestrained in their remarks as to attract considerable adverse public comment."

Five Men to Receive Medals for Heroism

Soldiers' medals will be given here tomorrow to five privates who aided in rescuing two men in Boston Harbor during the Sept. 21 hurricane, Brig. Gen. Joseph M. Cummings, Commanding the First Corps Area, announced today.

The privates crawled out on a nail-studded breakwater, while the wind blew at 90 miles an hour, and aided the men, whose boat had been capsized by the storm onto the structure according to the official citation. The five heroes are: David P. Lee, Harold R. West, Michael A. Cusano, Edward E. Nadeau and Robert E. Reed.

Station WIXAL

For Friday, Feb. 3

(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:30 p. m.—"Home Towns in America," Samuel Beer.

8:00 p. m.—Pathways to Peace: "Roosevelt — Peacemaker or Warmaker?" Saville R. Davis.

8:15 p. m.—"Listeners' Mail Bag"; comments from listeners.

8:30 p. m.—Elements of Aviation—"Why an Airplane Flies," Prof. Hilding Carlson.

A Winter Home in the Country
GROTON INN
Situated in the Picturesque Village of Groton, Massachusetts
Homelike Rooms
Courteous and Efficient Service
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BELKNAP MTS. AREA
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★ New Winter Sports Map
★ Winter Edition Troubadour
This map contains information on ski trails, open slopes, jumps, tows, ski schools, carnivals, etc. The 32-page Troubadour includes many interesting articles by winter sports experts. It's beautifully illustrated.
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SATURDAY and SUNDAY
Feb. 4th and 5th
SNOW TRAINS
Fine skiing in prospect—go by train either day.
SATURDAY
EASTERN SLOPE REGION
(Conway, North Conway, Intervale)
Lv. Boston 8:30 a. m.
Lv. Reading 8:48 a. m.
Lv. Lawrence 9:08 a. m.
Lv. Haverhill 9:17 a. m.
Lv. Dover 9:35 a. m.
Returning: Leave Intervale at 5:30 p. m., Saturday.
$2.75 ROUND TRIP
SUNDAY
LINCOLN (Cannon Mt. Tramway, No. Woodstock, Campton)
Lv. Boston 8:15 a. m.
Lv. Winchester 8:27 a. m.
Returning: Leave Lincoln at 5:15 p. m. Sunday.
Dining car service on Sunday snow trains. Light lunches for sale on Saturday train. Ski equipment for rent on trains. Children under twelve half fare.
BOSTON and MAINE R. R.

College Hockey This Week End—Baseball Dinner Tonight—Pole Vaulters Coming

Terriers and Eagles Meet In Decisive Game Saturday

New England Intercollegiate Hockey League Standing

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Boston College	3	0	21	6	1.000
Boston University	1	0	8	3	1.000
New Hampshire	3	1	20	8	.750
Bowdoin	3	1	19	5	.750
Northeastern	3	3	28	25	.500
Middlebury	1	2	5	22	.333
Colby	1	5	13	36	.167
M. I. T.	0	3	9	18	.000

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Next Saturday night, the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League sets the stage for what might be termed its mid-winter shakedown.

Although part of this shake-down occurred Tuesday evening, when New Hampshire was dropped out of a tie for first in the standing, the real procedure will come on the week end, when Northeastern goes up to Durham to meet the Wildcats, and Boston University mixes it up with Boston College at the Arena.

Tie for First

Currently the two "Boston" institutions are tied for first, both with a perfect percentage mark of 1.000. The Eagles own three wins as against no defeats, while the Terriers have a one and nothing record. The extra victories count the Eagles nothing in points, as the standings are compiled on a percentage basis.

New Hampshire had begun to look like the team to beat by virtue of its three-straight wins over M. I. T., Middlebury, and Bowdoin. With its 6-to-3 loss to Boston College, however, which has now counted straight wins over Colby, Northeastern, and New Hampshire in league competition, the Eagles seem more than ever the team to watch.

Boston University, on the other hand, with only one win over M. I. T. in the league to its credit, might be said to be as yet untested. In their regular schedule, the Terriers have defeated Tech, Harvard, Brown and Army, and lost to Princeton, Yale, and Dartmouth. In winning the league championship last year, B. U. split a pair of games with B. C., the Terriers winning the first 7 to 2 and dropping the second 3 to 2.

Carvelli Outstanding

While B. U. lost many of last year's star by the graduation route, much of the brunt of this year's play is being borne on the flashing stick of Capt. Al Carvelli, who in the only circuit game picked up seven points with four goals and three assists.

With Al at center, flanked by Paul Brown and Joe Conaty and backed up by Buck Williams and Red Elliot on defense and Johnny Walker in goal, the Terriers present a formidable team, and one which should give the Eagles plenty to think about. For reserves, Coach Waylie Vaughan can count on a second line of Dick Dow at center, with Ed Richardson and Ralph Chambers on the wings, and a second defense of Veto Neviackas and Joe O'Sullivan.

Captains Galore

Boston College, which looked better than ever before this season against the Wildcats, will present its first team of Bill Flynn at center, Johnny Pryor and Walter Cuenin on the wings, Joe Maguire and John Buckley on defense, and Capt. Paul Moore in the net.

Both teams, incidentally, boast the 1938 football captains in their line-ups, namely, Johnny Walker of B. U. and Bill Flynn of B. C. In seven games this season Walker, who never before had the pads on, has allowed 39 tallies. Capt. Moore of the Eagles, who is third of his family to serve as a B. C. hockey captain, has allowed 30 in nine games.

Although this B. U.-B. C. affair will play the greatest part in the coming shake-down, a win by New Hampshire over Northeastern would move the Wildcats into second place if Boston College wins, and into a tie for second if Boston University wins. Northeastern, whether it wins or loses, will remain in fifth place.

The Huskies will use their regular line-up of Capt. Johnny Byrne at left wing, Curt Ganong at center, Johnny Chipman at right wing, Jerry Griffen and Lou Cunningham on defense, and Paul Hefron in goal. The Wildcats will retaliate with Warren Davison, Ray Patten, and Bill Quinn on the forward line, Don Otis and Maurice Fournier at the points, and Jack Wentzell in goal.

U. S. Stars Continue To Win at Jamaica

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 2 (AP)—Tennis stars from the United States continued their uninterrupted journey yesterday through an international tournament.

Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., defeated W. E. Coke, 6—0, 7—5; Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass., and Katharine Winthrop of Boston beat Mrs. Leyden and Mrs. Poulle, 6—4, 6—2; Hal Surface of Kansas City and Miss Winthrop defeated Mr. Dayes and Mrs. Leyden, 6—4, 6—4.

Fordham Nips Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 2 (AP)—After fighting a stubborn uphill battle most of the game, the Yale basketball team gained and lost the lead in the last two minutes of play last night to bow to Fordham by a score of 49 to 46.

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World

Left: Joe Burk, Diamond Sculls Champion, whose ambition is to win the Olympic single sculling championship, is seen during a workout on icy Rancocas Creek, Bridgeboro, N. J. Center: Carl Holmstrom, making one of the jumps that gave him victory in the Class A ski jumping contest of the Norwegian Ski Club at Bear Mountain, N. Y., recently. Right: Tommy Henrich of the New York Yankees, keeps fit through the winter months by shoveling snow at his home in Akron, Ohio.

Private Schools Name Reeves For Invitation Race

Charles Reeves, one-man track team at Browne and Nichols School, will represent the private schools in the invitation 300-yard run in the fourth annual Eastern Seaboard Relay Carnival at the Boston Garden a week from Saturday afternoon.

The selection of Reeves was announced this morning after Coach Tommy Meagher had agreed to let his leading performer compete, to the possible detriment of his relay team. Reeves is not a newcomer to the Carnival of Champions, since he ran in the 600 last year, but he is expected to be more of a factor at the shorter distance.

At present Reeves is ranked as the leading 300-yarder among the private school runners; at the same time he is considered second to Paul Hanlon of Roxbury Latin in the 600. Hanlon's entry in the Carnival 600 was announced yesterday.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Baseball Scribes 'at Bat' Tonight

Having labored overtime for better than two months, the boys who cover the daily yarns out of Fenway Park and the Beehive have set the stage tonight for the biggest baseball get-together this town has ever experienced. Shortly after 6 o'clock the lengthy program will open at the Copley-Plaza, with the end certain to come close to midnight, or after.

Those of you who failed to buy tickets glance down this all-star line-up and start planning now for a seat at the 1940 banquet: Branch Rickey, Jimmy Foxx, Johnny Vander Meer, Eddie Collins, Bob Quinn, Joe Cronin, Gabby Hartnett, Pie Traynor, Mickey Cochrane, Buddy Hassett, Leo Durocher, and Fred Hoey. Perhaps we have missed a few, which would not be difficult considering the length of the batting order.

Rickey Chief Speaker

All the above personalities will be heard from, but several only briefly. Rickey, of course, is the principal speaker, and will bat anchor on the line-up. Foxx will receive his $500 check from Eddie Collins for winning the American League batting championship in 1938. Jimmy also accepts the Boston Baseball Writers' Chapter plaque for being the outstanding Hub player of the year. Jim Turner, Bee hurler, was honored thusly last winter. Vander Meer, the Cincinnati no-hit ace, takes the Paul Shannon Memorial Bowl for performing the leading individual feat. Hassett, the new Bee first baseman, will render at least one song. But the remaining artists will probably stand for only a short time.

The scribes will attempt to add comedy to the occasion by putting on a Professor Quiz half hour and also a short Fibber McGee skit. The funniest part of this portion of the program will probably be the embarrassment of the boys who take part.

Entertaining Talker

This is the first time Branch Rickey has appeared before the banquet of the local chapter and the St. Louis Cardinal vice-president and general manager figures to do a great job. There is no one connected with the sport more capable of holding the interest of an audience, and at a baseball affair, Branch is naturally at his best.

Incidentally, it is entirely possible that the arrival of Rickey, Hartnett and Traynor in town will open the way for a last-minute Bee trade. The Cardinals are peddling Pepper Martin—at least, they have not signed him to a 1939 contract. The supposition is, therefore, that they would like to hand that problem over to some other National League club, in exchange for equal talent. Although Bob Quinn shows no particular interest in Pepper, he would not pass up the infielder-outfielder in a fair offer.

A Bee-Pittsburgh deal has been "on the fire" for some time. Traynor, by now, should be acquainted with William Benswanger's idea of player value, and in a position to complete a trade with Quinn. Hartnett seems satisfied, but you never can tell once those magnates get their heads together.

Cochrane Here

The banquet tonight marks the initial appearance of Mickey Cochrane before the Boston public since his dismissal from the Detroit managerial post. Mike's plans for 1940 have not been aired, but there is a suspicion that he will be back in baseball before then. Rumors have connected him with the Red Sox.

Scribes are already talking over tentative plans for the 1940 banquet. The suggestion has been made to assemble an all-time, all-star nine at the next affair, or possibly bring here the members of the Cooperstown Hall of Fame who are still around. Although any all-time, all-star outfit is open for debate, the following would rank with the best: Sisler, first base; Lajoie, second base; Honus Wagner, shortstop; Jimmy Collins, third base; Ruth, Speaker and Cobb in the outfield; Walter Johnson, Alexander and Young on the mound, and Bresnahan behind the plate. This plan would involve considerable expense, yet would put the Boston dinner to league.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Army 36, Georgetown 17.
Navy 33, Temple 28.
Syracuse 42, Manhattan 31.
New York U. 40, St. John's 32.
Fordham 49, Yale 46.
Washington and Jefferson 50, St. Vincent 41.
Mississippi College 59, Auburn 44.
Loyola (New Orleans) 50, Louisiana Tech 46.
Creighton 36, Washburn 29.
Oregon 58, Washington 42.
Tufts 44, New Hampshire 42.

College Hockey

Cardinal (Ont.) 6, Clarkson 4.

Lopez Seeking Baseball Golf Title for 1939

LAKELAND, Fla., Feb. 2 (AP)—An aggregation of major league stars such as seldom gets together off the diamond started firing here today in qualifying tests of the annual Baseball Players Golf Tournament.

A score or more players who put as much punch behind a drive as they do in lifting one over the fence set out to try for a berth in the championship flight and a shot at Paul Waner, the Pittsburgh Pirate outfielder who won last year.

Two 18-hole qualifying rounds were scheduled today. Match play will start tomorrow with the first 16 assigned places in the title flight.

Waner, rated one of the best linksmen among the baseballers, was a strong favorite to repeat, but in his path stood such formidable opponents as Wes Ferrell, the New York Yankee pitcher who won the inaugural tournament at Sarasota in 1936; Jack Russell, Chicago Cubs moundsman, and Heinie Manush, Pittsburgh outfielder.

Also in the running were Joe Medwick of the St. Louis Cardinals; Nick Altrock, Washington Coach and funny man; Gerald Walker and Luke Appling of the Chicago White Sox; Paul Derringer, Cincinnati moundsman; Bill Swift and Truett Seawell, Pittsburgh hurlers; Al Lopez, Boston Bees catcher, and Roy Collenbine, Detroit outfielder.

Another entry was Owner Clark Griffith of the Washington Senators, in Florida to assist with a rookie training session. Kenesaw Mountain Landis, High Commissioner of Baseball, sent word he would come over from Belleair for at least one day of the event.

Cotton Resents Sarazen Remark

GLASGOW, Feb. 2 (AP)—Henry Cotton, answering Gene Sarazen's criticism of British golf pros in general and Cotton in particular, today accused Sarazen of ridiculing British professionals to publicize himself and remarked, "Gene is out of bounds again."

Criticized by Sarazen yesterday for claiming to be the best golfer in the world and then demanding a guarantee before going to the United States to prove it, Cotton said:

"You can always tell when the American silly season arrives. Sarazen starts it off by insulting somebody. I don't even hold a major title now and never claimed to be best golfer in world."

Cotton, former holder of the British Open crown, said Sarazen was "falling behind the times."

Sought British Title

"Ten years ago," he said, "leading American professionals were free lancers. They played in the British Open because they knew the British title was worth more to them financially than any other.

"Today I don't rely for my living on winning championships. I have definite year-round commitments and the only reason I demanded $10,000 for a two months' trip to the United States was because I would have to make that much to pay my expenses and duplicate my earnings on this side."

Cotton has been making around $1,000 a week this winter on a vaudeville circuit. In addition he just signed a $10,000 contract for representing a golf manufacturing firm this year. He also has signed a four-year contract as pro with the Ashridge Club at a substantial increase in salary.

Apart From Snead

Outside of Sam Snead there probably is no professional in the world who is making anything like Cotton's annual salary.

Lounging in a room at Glasgow's famous old Central Hotel, Cotton said he didn't want to get into an argument with Sarazen but resented being charged with pompous statements he said he never made.

Cotton added that he was prepared to go to the United States if somebody would guarantee him at least $6,000.

Rutgers Captain

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 2 (AP)—Paul Harvey, senior end from Far Rockaway, New York, has been elected honorary captain of the Rutgers University 1938 football team by the squad and will be appointed officially tonight at the Rutgers all-sports banquet.

Harvey has played freshman and varsity end since he came from Lynbrook High School four years ago. In 1937, university picked him as the best end it played against that season.

He also won his letter as a discus thrower on the Rutgers track team, and is an honor student in engineering.

Gale Wins Cuba Race

HAVANA, Feb. 2 (AP)—Gale, skippered by Harry Nye and Representing the Southern Lake Michigan Fleet, yesterday won the second race for the Cup of Cuba at the International Star Class Regatta.

Adrian Iselin II's Ace finished second, with third going to John S. White's Shucks. Both the Ace and Shucks are from the Western Long Island Sound Fleet.

Bingham Suggests Change

BUFFALO, N. Y. Feb. 2 (AP)—A greater turnover in the executive personnel of the Amateur Athletic Union is needed, William J. Bingham, Harvard University's Director of Athletics, declared yesterday.

Here to address the Western New York Harvard Club, Bingham, a three-time manager of America's Olympic track team and ex-A. A. U. Chairman of Track and Field, said the governing body of amateur athletics would operate better if there was a great and constant change in its executive personnel.

Bingham said he resigned from his A. A. U. track post because he thought there should be new faces in the organization.

Dodgers Satisfy Koy

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Ernie Koy, husky outfielder purchased by the Brooklyn Dodgers from the Yankees for $15,000 last year, sent in his signed contract today, Dodger officials said he was given a substantial increase in salary.

Warmerdam May Soar to Mark At the Garden in B. A. A. Meet

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Like the popular man on the flying trapeze, athletes will soar among the Boston Garden girders with the greatest of ease the evening of Feb. 11, as part of the thrill-packed B. A. A. Games program. Three of the nation's leading exponents of the pole vault have already entered, according to Committee Chairman Des Wadsworth, with at least three more to be announced later.

In yesterday's mail was the entry of Cornelius Warmerdam of the San Francisco Olympic Club, a former Fresno State student who currently is taking graduate work at Stanford. He is one of the four vaulters in the world to soar over 14ft. 7¾in. The others are Earle Meadows, Bill Sefton and George Varoff.

Unbeaten in 1938

The Californian cleared 14ft. 6in. at the Princeton Invitation Meet last year and won the National A. A. U. Championships at Buffalo during the summer by doing 14ft. 5½in. While touring Europe with an American team, Cornie conquered all opponents in his speciality. In fact, at no time through the entire 1938 campaign was he beaten.

Although Warmerdam may not be taken by either Sumner Gill of the B. A. A. or Howard Jensen, the Middle Atlantic A. A. U. champ, he may be pushed sufficiently to shatter the existing indoor world record of 14ft. 4¾in., established by George Varoff, University of Oregon, at the B. A. A. Games in 1937. Cornie will be using the same fast runway that carried Varoff to his standard.

The Billings Two-Mile field assembly has begun. Don Lash's entry reached the Hub yesterday and that of Gilbert Dodds arrived today.

Dodds is a newcomer to New England, but he may jump to prominence as rapidly as did Harold Cagle, the unknown who recently walked off with the Prout 600. Cagle, of course, had gained national headlines at the Sugar Bowl, but he nevertheless was a stranger to Boston.

Second to Lash

Dodds is a quiet, unassuming Ashland (Ohio) College boy from Mexico, Indiana. He is the only track man among the 400 students at his school, yet last fall won the Ohio Conference intercollegiate cross-country run at Muskingum College. Because of this surprise triumph, Dodds was invited to compete at New Orleans, and all he did was chase Don Lash over the finish line for one of the closest calls in the sensational career of the great Indiana runner, now a police officer in that State. Dodds set the pace and Lash was forced to turn on the heat to catch him near the tape.

It was at the 1937 B. A. A. Games that Lash made the present world indoor two-mile record of 8m. 58s., the first year that the Garden track was changed from 12 to 11 laps to the mile. A new set of boards has been laid for the approaching meet with hopes of speeding up the field.

Kenneth Clapp of Brown, who won the dash at the Prout Games, has entered the Briggs 50-yard special Feb. 11. Back to give him a battle will be the Boston College captain, Frank Zeimetz, who finished second to Ken last Saturday. These boys will not have the race to themselves, however, with Ben Johnson, the former Columbia star, already waiting at the starting line.

Spike marks . . . Lash won the Billings Two Mile here last winter in 9m. 3.6s. . . . He is the National A. A. U. titleholder at 10,000 meters . . . Also has won the American cross-country crown for the last five years . . . Holds the world outdoor two-mile standard at 8m. 58.3s. . . . The indoor record belongs to Miklos Szabo of Hungary at 8m. 56s.

Sporting Around the Hub

The Boston Olympics, who have enjoyed no success at all in Canada this season, have received another set-back from across the border. Their protest of the Lachine game Jan. 15, on the grounds that the Rapides used too many players, has been thrown out, not because it was not legitimate, but because the Q. A. H. A. decided it was not filed in time. A receipted money order for the $25 protest fee in the hands of the Olympics management seems to disprove the league contention and bear out the locals' that the protest was made fully within the 24-hour time limit.

* * *

Both the Junior and Senior Olympics face a busy week end. The Juniors, who lost to Harvard 10 to 3 in a practice game at the Skating Club rink in Brighton last night, meet the Club Marquette of Providence at the Garden tomorrow night. The Seniors will play Valleyfield in a two-game series Saturday night and Sunday afternoon at the Garden.

* * *

With a last-second basket by Phil Varney, Tufts' varsity basketball team squeezed out a win over New Hampshire at Cousens gymnasium in Medford last night. Final score was 44 to 42. Charlie Tibbs, Jumbo center, was high scorer with 21 points.

* * *

Elmer Reed has been named assistant pro for the fourth straight year at Brae Burn and will serve under Roy Bronsdon, who recently replaced Denny Shute as the club professional. The Brae Burn line-up is now completed.

* * *

Some 700 students, alumni, and members of the faculty of Boston College formally welcomed their new head football coach, Frank Leahy, to the Heights at the annual Varsity Club dinner at the University Club last night. During the course of the evening, John P. Curley, graduate manager of athletics, announced the Eagle varsity next year will meet Holy Cross, St. Anselm's, Florida, Kansas State, Auburn, Detroit, Boston University, and Temple. One open date in the schedule has yet to be filled.

* * *

Prof. Edward S. Parsons, Director of Athletics at Northeastern and a member of the Olympic Track and Field Committee, has made a move to clarify the situation regarding selection of the 1940 Olympic Marathon team. Professor Parsons suggests that the team be made up of the winner of the 1940 B. A. A., Marathon and two runners who make the best showing in 1939 competition. A definite rule for selection of the team would go far towards eliminating any such situation as arose two years ago when Johnny Kelley of Arlington was chosen ahead of Mel Porter of New York. The suggestion will probably be taken up by the entire Olympic Committee, and it is likely that some gauge will be set before the 1939 season opens.

* * *

Coach Leslie Judd of the Springfield College gymnastic team, which will give an exhibition at the Boston Y. M. C. A., Saturday night under the auspices of the Boston Kiwanis Club, has done quite a bit of traveling during his 18 years as mentor. Besides appearing with his teams in many states of the Union, he has also given exhibitions before the President of Mexico and in several Canadian cities. His 1925 team met President Coolidge in Washington, and his last year's team toured New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Last winter he received an invitation from the Cuban government to bring his team to Cuba. Unfortunately, however, dates could not be arranged. G. C.

Woman's Touch

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP)—A woman's touch has been added to University of Nebraska athletics.

June Bierbower, senior from Giltner, Neb., is the new Sports Editor of the Daily Nebraskan, official student newspaper.

A member of an athletic conscious family, Miss Bierbower said she "just drifted into" sports writing. For the past year she has been conducting her own sports column, "As I See It." She will have complete charge of the Nebraskan Sports Department this semester.

Pershing Aids Baseball

NEW YORK (AP)—Gen. John J. Pershing has accepted membership on the National Baseball Centennial Commission, which is arranging this year's 100th anniversary celebration of the diamond sport.

Along with General Pershing, the commission also announced acceptances of membership from Claude J. Peck, Jr., Yale, President of the I. C. A. A. A. A., and J. G. Taylor Spink, Publisher of the Sporting News.

Clift Signs Contract

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2 (AP)—Harlond Clift, believed to be the home run king of all third basemen, has signed his 1939 contract with the St. Louis Browns, Vice-President Bill Dewitt announced last night.

Those who have checked the records say that during a single season no third baseman in all major league history has topped the 34 home runs which Clift collected last year.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	21	7	2	84	60	44
Rangers	17	8	3	77	51	37
Americans	14	10	4	78	80	32
Toronto	13	14	3	72	83	29
Detroit	10	17	3	69	83	23
Chicago	9	17	3	59	74	21
Canadiens	7	18	4	62	99	20

SPORTS

The Christian Science Monitor has a well-deserved recognition for its encouragement of clean athletics and wholesome sports, and what they stand for in developing good citizens all over the world. Special coverage of local events by expert reporters.

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Central States Sidelines—Relay Carnival Feb. 18—Polo Challenge Accepted

Chicago Has Over 500 Man-Made Skating Rinks

From Central States Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Although right now most of them are covered with from 12 to 24 inches of thick, wet snow, the kind that encourages indoor sports, there are more than 550 man-made, outside, ice skating rinks in the city of Chicago. And when that white blanket is shoveled off, or runs away, they will be swarming again with shouting youngsters.

Lake Michigan, while fine for summer sports, helps none at all in the winter, and Chicagoans, lacking also natural hills, have to make their own cold-weather recreation facilities. The Chicago Recreation Commission has just listed the playgrounds, school yards and vacant lots that have been flooded for skating.

It's an inspiration to those who urge that ample opportunity for clean out-of-doors play will go far to relieve the juvenile delinquency situation. Everybody seems to have a part in the activity, ward aldermen, the Chicago Park District, churches, the Board of Education, Bureau of Parks, civic clubs, and even individulas.

Harvard-Yale Polo

This year's Harvard-Yale polo game, to decide the indoor horse-hockey rivalry of these two eastern teams, will probably be enjoyed more by Chicagoans than anyone else. The game, believe it or not, is to be played right here in Chicago, and not at Cambridge, Boston, or New Haven, on Feb. 10. It's the first time tradition has been broken to allow this contest in the middle west. It was all arranged chiefly as a result of the efforts of Col. C. C. Haffner, Jr., Commander of the 12th Field Artillery, who is a Yale alumnus. The tilt will take place in the regiment's armory. Yale won the 1938 indoor title and Harvard the outdoor crown, both being finalists in both tournaments.

Horton Picks Them

When veteran golfer Horton Smith looked around to see who had tied him for second place in the annual Bing Crosby Tournament at Del Mar, Calif., last Sunday, he saw Byron Nelson of Fort Worth, Texas. Next in the final line-up was Jimmy McHale of Los Angeles.

Horton, who registers from the Oak Park (Ill.) Country Club, beamed proudly, for he remembered that a few years ago at Oak Park he predicted that three youngsters in the game ought to be watched. They were Byron Nelson, Jimmy McHale—and Earnest Harrison, from Arkansas. But where was Harrison? Smith nearly burst, it was said, when he looked over the winner of the $500 first prize. It was "Dutch" Harrison himself. Harrison, Nelson, McHale, just like that! Horton can pick as well as play.

Figurative Sense

Hard sledding in the figurative sense, and a lot of literally hard skating brought husky George Shimek his place on the eight-man Olympic team, after winning the 10,000 meter race at the trials at Oconomowoc, Wis., last week. The young Iowan, the chief supporter of a large family, did his job in that field while polishing up his skating form. Enthusiastic Iowa backers see him as not only a family breadwinner but a point winner for the U. S. over in St. Moritz in 1940.

Girls' Sport Grows

Let's see—470 teams, and six on a team, that's 2,820. And they're all girls. It's the Iowa Girls' Basketball Tournament now about to get underway in preparation for the finals at the Drake Fieldhouse, March 9 to 11. Until this year the doings started out with 32 sectional playoffs. Now there are 64 of them. The game is fast being recognized as a fit one for girls.

Increase Pro Schedule

Success of the night games played last season may lead the professional football league to expand the league schedule beyond the 11 games now allowed. At any rate, that's one question that'll be brought up at the National Football League meeting here Feb. 9 to 11.

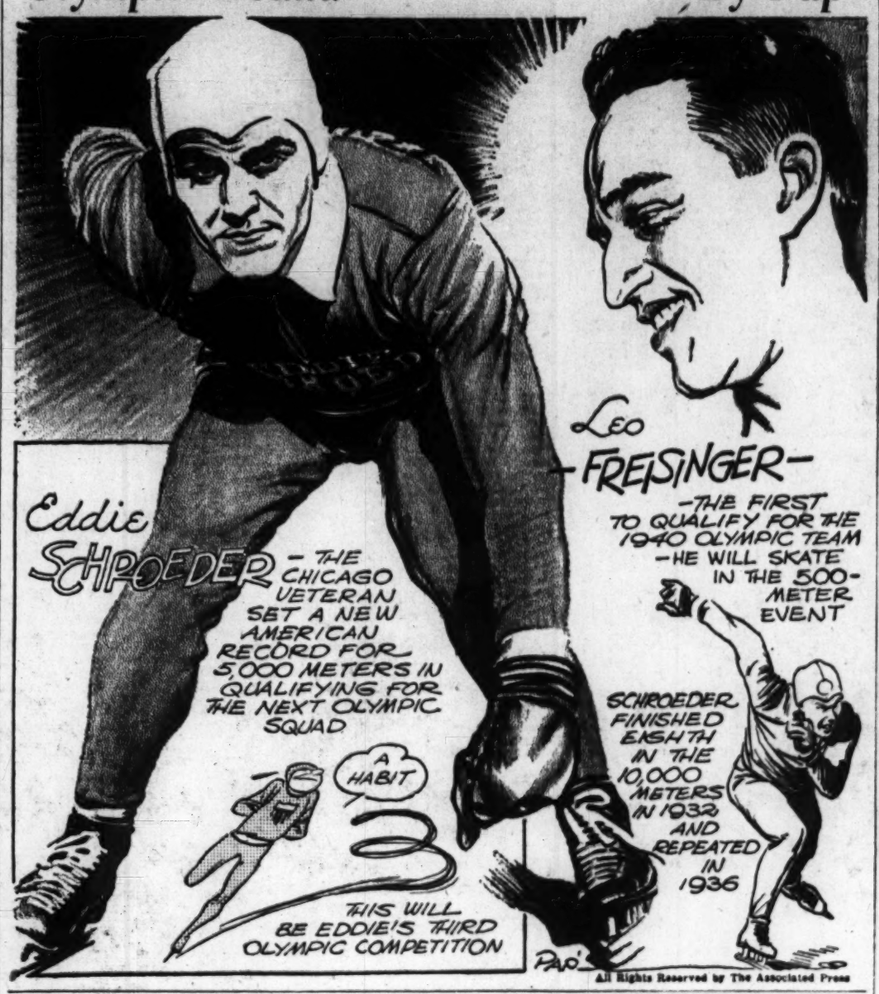
The pro bigwigs will draft the 1939 schedule and talk over rule changes, few of which are expected, at least of major importance. Who, a few years ago, would have paid much attention to what the professionals did in the way of rules and schedules? They're not to be overlooked now though.

The trend in professional ball, in the rules regarding speed of play and such things especially, is bound to have a big influence in collegiate football.

New Sport Recreation

Here's another one of those easy-to-furnish and fun-to-play games suggested by the Chicago Recreation Commission: Players are arranged around a circle with an Indian club set up in the center, holding an indoor baseball and a soccer ball. A player is chosen to guard the club. The others toss the indoor ball and kick the soccer ball, trying to knock over the club while the guard tries to protect it. When the club is knocked down the next player in order of numbering goes in as guard. It's fast and fun, takes little equipment, and no training. R. W. C.

Olympics Bound —By Pap'


Eddie SCHROEDER — THE CHICAGO VETERAN SET A NEW AMERICAN RECORD FOR 5,000 METERS IN QUALIFYING FOR THE NEXT OLYMPIC SQUAD
A HABIT
THIS WILL BE EDDIE'S THIRD OLYMPIC COMPETITION
Leo FREISINGER — THE FIRST TO QUALIFY FOR THE 1940 OLYMPIC TEAM — HE WILL SKATE IN THE 500-METER EVENT
SCHROEDER FINISHED EIGHTH IN THE 10,000 METERS IN 1932 AND REPEATED IN 1936
PAP

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And Talking of . . . Athletics

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Dinner-Table Topics

LONDON—E. J. Holt, Honorary Secretary of the English Amateur Athletic Association, expects, himself, to accompany the squad of British track and field men scheduled to visit New York next July.

And if, in the course of that trip, he makes speeches as graceful as the one he delivered at the South London Harriers' Annual Dinner here the other day, the oratorical success of the invasion is assured.

"Track Athlete of 1938"

Mind you, he had good material to work on. For he was proposing the toast of "The Guests," and the celebrated old club, of which he is a past president, had thoughtfully provided him with a wide assortment. Specially notable among them being "the" track athlete of 1938, Donald Finlay; Britain's No. 1 lawn tennis player, H. W. "Bunny" Austin; and the Chairman of the Grants Committee of the National Fitness Council for England and Wales, Sir E. Henry Pelham.

Each year the South London Harriers reckons to entertain at their dinner the outstanding track athlete of the previous season. And that their reckoning on this occasion was beyond criticism is proved by the presence at the top table of the Peter Pan of hurdling. It is rising seven years since I watched Don Finlay take third place in the Olympic 110-meter high hurdles at Los Angeles, U. S. A. And, for that matter, it is rising three years since I saw him take second place in the corresponding event in the Olympics at Berlin.

Yet Finlay is undoubtedly the fastest high hurdler on this side of the Atlantic at the present time. He proved it no further back than September, while setting up a new European record (14.3s.) for the 110-meter race in the 1938 European Championships.

Prior to this, he had won the Amateur Athletic Association's 120-yards hurdles championship for the seventh year in succession—just think of that!—and, in so doing cut down the record for the meeting to 14.4s. This feat earned him both the Harvey Memorial Cup and the Jackson Cup, awarded respectively for the best performance at the meeting and the best performance there by a British athlete. Truly can Mr. Finlay be described as one of the finest track athletes Britain ever produced.

The South London Harriers were hoping to have with them, too, Cyril B. Holmes, who won the 100-yard and the 220-yard sprints in record time during the Empire Games at Sydney, Australia, last February. But he could not manage to get away to the Restaurant Frascati that evening from his home town, Bolton, in Lancashire. Holmes has been having a most successful winter on the Rugby Field, and figured in all three of the trial matches which precluded the selection of England's team for the first match in the international tournament—against Wales at Twickenham, Jan. 21.

Austin Speaks

Quite one of the outstanding pleasures of the S. L. H. dinner was hearing "Bunny" Austin speak. Alluding to the campaign for "moral rearmament" among sportsmen, with which he has been so prominently identified, and pointing out the opportunity that athletes have to exert a beneficial influence upon public thought, nationally and internationally.

Sir E. Henry Pelham, in his speech, drew attention to the benefits that the community as a whole is deriving from the grants made by the National Fitness Council, a Government-appointed body which, under the Physical Training and Recreation Act of 1937, has been allotted £2,000,000, to be spent in aiding capital expenditures for the securing of training facilities of all sorts. Up to the end of October, grants totaling £892,000 had been made for this purpose. One of them is to the Amateur Athletic Association, which is to be assisted by the provision of 75 per cent of the salaries of the three whole-time coaches now appointed with a view to raising the national level of athletic proficiency.

One thing that the mere appointment of the coaches seems to have done is—judging by conversations at the South London Harriers' dinner—to make the track and field event men even keener than usual to start off on a new season.

Tennis Outlook At California Very Bright This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif. — Twenty-six varsity tennis prospects, including eight lettermen and five regulars from last year's team, have reported to Coach Tom Stow at the University of California.

Craig Neel is the only letterman from last year missing and Stow has found unexpected strength in the return of three experienced players who did not compete last year. Herb Goldman, No. 5 man last year, has unexpectedly reported after it was thought studies in the Boalt Law School would force him to drop from the team.

Strengthening the comparatively weak doubles teams, Tate Coulthard and Dan Roberts signed up after a year's absence. Coulthard, captain-elect of last year's squad, was out all season with a foot trouble while Roberts was ineligible.

Expecting to have the best team in the history of the University this year, Stow said the squad, headed by Bob Harmon, will contain some of the "best players that have ever been here." And he mentioned a few notable alumni, including Bud Chandler, Dick Bennett, Paul Newton and himself, all National intercollegiate champions, to show the importance of his statement. The team will also rank higher than past aggregations in the quantity of material.

From the 26 players who reported, Coach Stow has chosen a squad of 16 veterans. It includes Capt. Doug Imhoff, Bob Harmon, Bob Peacock, Bill Hoogs, Herb Goldman, Tate Coulthard, Jack Smeltzer, Dan Roberts, Roger Vetter, and Jack Morrison, last year's lettermen; Bill Eastman, Bill Foulkes, Jim Dorst, Jim Powell and Clarence Amonette, last year's regulars; and Gunny Amonette, up from last year's freshman team.

Bunt Important For Pitcher To Master in Game

ORLANDO, Fla. (AP)—Ability to knock the cover off the ball isn't absolutely essential for a pitcher but Manager Bucky Harris of the Washington Senators is convinced every moundsman ought to be able to bunt when a roller means a run.

Bringing a score of rookies to the practice field for their first workout Feb. 2, Harris disclosed a great deal of time will be spent on the art of "laying one down."

"What good's a pitcher that can't bunt?" he demanded.

"He's got to be able to lay one down, hasn't he? It's just as much a part of his work as anything else. That's the trouble with most pitchers now, they can't bunt."

The workouts here of young pitching and catching prospects a month in advance of the regular spring training season set a precedent for major league ball clubs. It's part of a system of close supervision that Harris and Owner Clark Griffith have mapped out for the mutual benefit of the players and the team.

Bucky admits most of the players here are "as green as grass" but he regards several as good prospects.

For instance, there's Robert Garner, a 6ft. 7in. pitcher from Rockmart, Ga., who Harris says "has a nice appearance on the hill and a manner of pitching a lot like that of Dazzy Vance."

Also, there's Walter Masterson, a Philadelphia semi-pro who has "a nice fast one when he's right and the ball hops a little."

The group includes Joseph Krakauskas, the huge Lithuanian with a fast ball that smokes but sometimes exhibits a tendency to ramble.

Signing of Rankin Causes Commotion

EAST LANSING, Mich., Feb. 2 (AP)—Ralph H. Young, Athletic Director at Michigan State College, expressed himself yesterday as "at a loss to understand" the action of the Cleveland Indians in signing Glen Rankin, of Detroit, outstanding M. S. C. pitcher.

Young declared he had just returned to the city and had not had time to investigate the facts. He refused to comment on reports he planned to protest to Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, professional baseball "czar."

"If it's all true," Young said, "I'm wondering how this team does business—taking a boy who has two years left on his college career and influencing him to leave school."

CLEVELAND, Feb. 2 (AP)—Frank Kohlbecker, Business Manager of the Cleveland Indians, said last night Glen Rankin, Michigan State College pitcher signed by the Indians, was behind in his studies and quit school before the Indians discussed a contract with him.

"We are in favor of having him continue his college education," Kohlbecker said, "but the boy wants to play professional baseball immediately according to a letter we received from his father."

Illinois Sends Entry Blanks For Carnival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Entry blanks have been mailed to 300 universities and colleges throughout the country for the 16th renewal of the classic University of Illinois Indoor Relay Carnival to be held here Feb. 18.

Last year the relays, revived after a lapse since 1931, were held on March 5, but Leo T. Johnson, track coach and carnival manager, has advanced the date at the suggestion of coaches who were unable to enter teams last year because of conflicting events.

As usual, the vast Illinois armory, with its 400 by 200 foot unobstructed span that accommodates a track of 6⅘ laps to the mile and still leaves ample room for field events and a dash straightaway, will be the scene. Seating capacity is 4,300.

Expect Over 500 Athletes

Johnson estimates that more than 500 athletes will be entered, a substantial increase over last year's 430 entries from 36 institutions.

Main events will be run off in a two-hour evening program. These include university relays and finals in special events. College relays, all-around championship, and preliminaries in special events are held in the afternoon.

The carnival was established by Harry Gill, former Illinois track coach, now consulting coach, in 1917. It was not held in 1919, but continued the following year and through 1931. At its peak in 1930, more than 900 athletes from 86 universities and colleges took part.

Records Broken and Tied

Last year's revival saw one world mark established, another tied, and six carnival records broken. Indiana's medley relay team of Mel Trutt, Sam Miller, Tommy Deckard, and Jimmy Smith covered the 2½ miles in 10m. 14s., to break the world record of 10m. 15.8s., set by Penn State College in 1922, Elmer Gedeon, Michigan, stepped the 75-yard high hurdles in 9 seconds flat to tie the carnival record and world mark set by Lee Sentman of Illinois in 1931.

John Francis, Notre Dame, traveled the 1,000 yards in 2m. 16s., to trim four-tenths of a second off the time made by Orval Martin, Purdue, in 1930. Milt Padway, Wisconsin pole vaulter, raised the record of Verne McDermont of Illinois to 13ft. 10⅛in.

Indiana's two-mile relay team set a record of 7m. 49.5s., Ohio State shattered the mile record in 3m. 20.4s., and Michigan with Gedeon running anchor, completed the 320-yard shuttle hurdles relay in 29.6s., almost a full second faster than Nebraska's record in 1931.

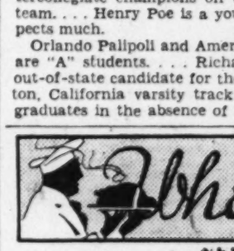
By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Motor Boating

With the opening of the 1939 motorboat regatta season in Florida this week end, followers of that sport are looking forward to a successful year. Many signs are pointing toward this and, while there may not be such a heavy turnover in racing records as was the case in 1938, there is every reason to expect some new ones. The racing schedule which has already been arranged is a most attractive one and should furnish many a thrilling battle.

That recreational boating will be more popular than ever was strongly indicated at the recent National Motorboat Show in New York. The volume of business reported was considerably above expectations, and showed that public interest in this branch of the sport is still on the increase. And when the new craft have been added to those which were afloat last year, the marinas and yacht club anchorages throughout America will be taxed just about to capacity.



Wide World

Gar Wood

Two Important Factors

There are two things which are sure to help this sport this year. One is the War Department approval of hundreds of waterways and harbor improvements. The other is the National defense program. The new Federal canals, channels, and anchorages will do much toward spreading the "good roads of water" movement to all sections of the United States. And the Navy's small-boat program is expected to add to the production of craft between 55 and 70 feet in length.

As in all other lines of industry, improvements in motorboat construction are continually going on. Streamlining and speed are stressed more than ever in the inboard runabout and sport models; while the trend in cruising craft is toward larger and roomier accommodations. With so many different types and sizes of boats now to choose from, it is possible for many more persons to be able to take part in all forms of motorboating than used to be the case.

The President's Cup

The fact that only one boat appeared to compete for the President's Cup last year was a big disappointment to motorboat racing enthusiasts. This is one of the championship events that should rank high in its field. The present requirements seem to be too exacting, and the regatta committee is looking into the situation with a view to making the eligibility rules more acceptable. It is to be hoped that they will be successful in their efforts, as there should be plenty of competition for this valuable prize.

At least another year is due to go by before the Harmsworth Trophy is competed for again. The international championship for which this trophy stands has done much in the way of developing motorboating. It is the big racing event of the sport, and it is to be hoped that Sir Malcolm Campbell will issue a challenge for 1940. And if he does, we can be assured that Gar Wood, who has held the trophy since 1920, will build another Miss America with which to defend.

* * *

Sport Shavings Here and There

This will be the third year the present United States men's indoor singles tennis championship trophy has been contested for. Frank Parker and Don McNeil have each won a leg on it. . . . Tom Harmon of Michigan has been partial to No. 98 on his sport uniforms. He had it in high school football and has worn it on his college football and basketball uniforms.

Ten of Coach Hugo Otopalik's Iowa State College wrestlers have won National championships. . . . There are three former Northwestern Intercollegiate champions on the State College of Washington wrestling team. . . . Henry Poe is a young golf player of whom Gene Sarazen expects much.

Orlando Palipoli and Americo Woyciesjes of the Syracuse boxing team are "A" students. . . . Richard Andrew of Gresham, Ore., is the only out-of-state candidate for the California varsity crew. . . . Brutus Hamilton, California varsity track coach, is acting assistant dean of undergraduates in the absence of Elmer Goldsworthy.

Westchester Cup Matches At Meadow Brook in June

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—The United States Polo Association, through Chairman Robert E. Strawbridge, Jr., has formally accepted the challenge of Great Britain that will put the famous Westchester Cup on the line again for the Anglo-American mallet strife.

The three-game series, renewing a competition started in 1886, will be played early in June on the Meadow Brook Club's famous International Field. The exact date will be announced later.

America's plans for the defense and England's preparations for the challenging expedition already are underway. Some of the British horses are now in California. Gerald Balding, Captain of the invading team, is expected to arrive in this country soon, followed closely by other playing members of the squad.

The early training work of the American squad, headed by Tommy Hitchcock, Jr., will take place this winter at Aiken, S. C. Last fall the Defense Committee selected a squad of 13 players, including the country's four 10-goal men, and instructed them to hold themselves and their ponies in readiness to start early training. The four 10-goal players are Hitchcock, Mike Phipps, Stewart Iglehart, and Cecil Smith. All except Smith are veterans of international play.

Not since 1914, when England last won the trophy, have the matches been played in June in this country. The Americans, with Hitchcock appearing in the lineup for the first time, successfully defended the trophy in 1924, 1927, 1930, and 1936. Hitchcock was a member of every team except two years ago, when business prevented him from competing at Hurlingham.

Record Equalled In Miami Biltmore

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Feb. 2 (AP)—Medalist Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, whose par-cracking 79 in the qualifying round tied the women's course record, today faced Mrs. John Arends of Miami, in the Miami Biltmore Women's Golf Tournament.

Mrs. Arends eased into the championship flight with a 99.

Patty Berg, who has emerged victor in this annual winter event for the past four years, posted an 82 yesterday and was matched against Mrs. A. H. Rachlin of Maplewood, N. J., who qualified with a 98.

Mrs. William Hockenjos of Lake Hopatcong, N. J., in second place with an 81, was to play Mrs. H. S. Robins, Spring Lake, Mich., who had a 98.

Among others paired for match play in the first flight were Jean Bauer, Providence, R. I. (85) and Katherine MacCloskey, Pittsburgh (96), Betty Jameson, San Antonio, Texas (82) and Mrs. Coleen Butler, Atlanta (98).

Camilli Signs

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—The 23rd Dodger fell in line today when first baseman Dolph Camilli sent in his signed contract. Camilli, a holdout for two weeks of the 1937 season and a portion of last year's spring training session, expressed himself as well pleased with the contract, the terms of which were not revealed.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Bill de Correvont, widely-publicized high school football star, announced he would enter Northwestern.

Three Years Ago

Ty Cobb topped writers' poll for "Hall of Fame" with 222 of 226 votes, with Babe Ruth and Hans Wagner tied for second with 215 each.

Olympic Ice Squad Forming

The results of the North American Championships at Toronto Feb. 3 and 4, together with those of the recent United States National Championships at St. Paul, will be used as a basis of study by the American Olympic Figure Skating Committee in selecting a team for the fifth Winter Olympic Games at St. Moritz, Switzerland, in February, 1940, Joseph K. Savage of New York, Chairman of the Committee, announced yesterday.

In outlining the procedure that will be followed in picking a team, Mr. Savage, a well-known figure skater himself, made it clear, however, that full consideration will be given to all candidates of Olympic caliber who, for various reasons, might not have been able to participate at St. Paul or Toronto. If necessary to resolve any cases in doubt, special trials will be held early next winter.

The adoption of this policy by the Committee will protect the interests of such promising skaters as Jane Vaughn of Philadelphia, who placed fourth in the Nationals but who has been forced to withdraw from the North Americans.

Another case in point is that of the pairs combination of Joan Tozzer and M. Bernard Brown of Boston, which won at St. Paul, but will not be able to compete at Toronto because of Mr. Brown's inability to spare further time from his studies at Harvard University.

Miss Tozzer, who retained her National title at St. Paul; Audrey Peppe of New York, second; Charlotte Walther of New York, third, and Polly Blodgett of Boston, fifth, all are slated to compete in the North American Championships and will have the opportunity of strengthening their chances of gaining berths on the Olympic team.

Robin Lee of St. Paul, Ollie Haupt of St. Louis, Eugene Turner of Los Angeles and William J. Nagle of New York, who finished in that order in the men's singles at St. Paul, also are scheduled to participate in the Toronto meet under the watchful eyes of the Olympic selector.

Among the projects under consideration by the Committee to finance the trip of the figure-skating squad of four women and three men and one, or possibly, two pairs, is a farewell carnival and show at Madison Square Garden early next winter. Should this plan materialize, it might also be used as an occasion to hold whatever additional trials the Committee might deem necessary.

TORONTO, Feb. 2 (CP)—Canada's ace figure skaters, who have proved their ability more than once to match the United States' outstanding blade artists, meet up with their international rivals again this week in the biennial North American Figure Skating Championships at the Granite Club here.

An outstanding entry list, headed by the singles champions of both countries, has been filed. Canadian prospects are brighter than for several years with Montgomery (Bud) Wilson of Toronto, nine times Canadian champion and present holder of the North American title, heading the home forces.

The newly-crowned Canadian Women's Champion, 16-year-old Mary Rose Thacker of Winnipeg will be skating for the first time in such illustrious company as Joan Tozzer of Boston, U. S. champion, and Audrey Peppe of New York, who lost the U. S. singles title to Miss Tozzer by less than a point in 1937 and 1938.

Robin Lee of St. Paul, five times U. S. champion, tops the list of American contenders for Wilson's crown.

Drawn by John Allan May

California Looks For Big Aquatic Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—With four home meets scheduled, and a trip to Hawaii in the offing, Al Dowden, swimming coach of the University of California, believes the Bears will have a big aquatic year.

Bay region fans will have the opportunity to size up the Pacific Coast Conference splashers as the Bears' three conference opponents race in the Berkeley tank. Dowden's charges meet U. S. C. on March 11, U. C. L. A. on April 7, and Stanford on April 15. University of Oregon will send a barnstorming troupe to Berkeley on Feb. 15. The Bears mixed fins with the Webfeet three years ago on a similar occasion.

Should the negotiations with the University of Hawaii go through, Dowden will take his waterpolo and swimming teams to the Islands sometime in June. On April 22, the conference championships will be held at U. C. L. A. Last year Stanford scored 54 points, U. S. C. 49, California 47 and U. C. L. A. 18.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 1

International-American League

New Haven 2, Providence 2.
Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 3.

American Association

St. Paul 5, Wichita 4.

Tonight's Schedule

National League

Chicago at Montreal.
Boston at Toronto.
New York Rangers at New York Americans.

American Association

Tulsa at St. Louis.

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No Liquor Open Sundays

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Associated Press Quotations

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1939

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Associated Press Quotations

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day	581,920
1939 volume to date	25,767,760
1938 volume to date	24,836,661

Leading Stocks Gain Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Light bidding was sufficient to lift selected stocks fractions to a point or more in today's market.

Steels, motors, utilities and specialties, along with a handful of rails, were prominent in the forward tilt. The trading pace was even slower than yesterday when volume was the smallest in more than three months. Transfers were at the rate of less than 600,000 shares.

While tension over Europe's squabbles seemed to have lessened a bit, many traders again inclined to "sit tight" in view of the still confusing overseas picture.

The home scene provided nothing particularly stimulating, although here and there a few cheerful spots could be discerned.

Stocks receiving support on the domestic front included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Consolidated Edison, North American, Columbia Gas, Commonwealth & Southern preferred (the common was about unchanged), Glenn Martin, Sperry, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Dunhill International, Pathe Film, General Electric and Union Carbide.

Edging upward in the curb were Electric Bond & Share, American Gas, Newmont Mining, Pepperell and International Petroleum.

Bond Market Quiet

The bond market showed an urge to climb today but there was not enough demand to cause a decisive forward push.

In late dealings, however, gains running to more than a point predominated in both the domestic corporate and U. S. Government lists. Some foreign loans also extended the recovery movement under way since the Hitler speech before the German Reichstag Monday relaxed war fears.

Bond men recognized that banks were carrying a record-breaking supply of idle funds awaiting loan and investment outlets and this tended to keep sentiment on the bullish side.

Heavy trading in Columbia Gas & Electric 5s resulted in a fractional gain. Also conspicuous in the rise of utility issues were American Water Works 6s. Tennessee Electric Power 6s jumped more than 2 following announcement of resumption of negotiations with the parent company, Commonwealth & Southern, for sale of its properties in the TVA territory.

Moving ahead were Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s. Nickel Plate 4½s, Erie 5s and Southern Pacific 4½s. In the foreign list, Brisbane 6s were marked up nearly 3 points and Great Consolidated Electric Power of Japan 7s jumped about the same.

Carloadings Gain 0.7 P. C. in Week; 7.4 P. C. Above '38

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 594,379 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Jan. 28.

This was an increase of 4,020 cars, or 0.7 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 41,203, or 7.4 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 58,643, or 9 per cent, compared with 1937.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Wk.	Increase Over—Last Wk.	Yr. Ago
Miscel. freight	218,397	†3,258	19,487
Less-than-carlot merchandise	146,428	†158	4,248
Coal	140,646	9,263	10,876
Grain & grain products	32,202	†827	591
Livestock	12,966	†873	76
Forest Products	27,935	695	3,176
Ore	7,640	†1,324	667
Coke	8,165	502	2,082

† Decrease.

Wheat Prices Move Slightly Higher

CHICAGO, Feb. 2 (AP)—Wheat prices were a shade higher today after a listless session during which quotations moved within a ½ cent range.

The United Kingdom bought some Australian wheat, and it was estimated about 200,000 bushels of Pacific Coast Canadian grain were sold abroad but otherwise export trade remained quiet. Two or three loads of U. S. corn already afloat also were reported sold to Europe.

Wheat closed unchanged to ⅞ higher than yesterday, May and July 69⅛-69; corn unchanged to ¼ up, May 50¾-7/8, July 51⅞; Oats unchanged to ⅛ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market gave its approval to the Government decision to revalue Bank of England gold reserves and renewed buying kept prices on a firm footing. Kaffirs were strong spots among generally steady metals. Good demand appeared for industrials and home rails and oils were well maintained. Japanese bonds edged forward while German loans fell back. Transatlantics moved narrowly and British gilt-edge issues were firm.

Paris: Share prices in the Bourse held steady today. Suez Canal advanced 70 francs and Royal Dutch was a shade up. Bank of France, however, dipped 95 francs and rentes were unchanged to 70 centimes down.

Liverpool: Wheat futures closed near the day's lows today, unchanged to ¾d net higher. Profit taking and unresponsive North American cables reversed the early firm trend. Forenoon buying was said to be hedge lifting against sales of Australian wheat to United Kingdom millers.

Final prices in cotton futures were 1 to 3 points higher, the better tone resulting principally from trade price fixing. Contracts were supplied by hedge offerings. Speculative support was light.

Retail Auto Financing Off

WASHINGTON—The volume of retail financing of new passenger automobiles for 1938 totaled slightly more than $516,000,000, according to preliminary estimates of the Commerce Department reported. This volume is 56 per cent below that of 1937 and slightly more than 31 per cent below 1936, the high year for this business.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
58½	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	58⅜	58	58⅜	+ ⅜
123¾	119⅝	Abbott pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
45	39½	Acme Steel (1)	2	40½	39½	39½	Jan 31
11	8⅝	Adams Exp (.20e)	12	9½	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
21¼	20	Adams-Millis (¼g)	1	20	20	20	Jan 26
27½	24½	Addressog (1.60)	7	58	57½	58	+ ⅜
65⅜	54¼	Air Reduction (1a)	1	25	25	25	
1⅛	⅞	Air-Way El Appl	7	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
10	9½	Alaska Juneau (1)	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1¾	1⅛	Allegheny Corp	4	2¾	2½	2¾	
12⅜	8⅞	Allegheny pf xw	8	1	1	1	
14⅞	10	Allegheny pf $30 ww	2	9¾	9½	9½	Jan 31
13¼	9	Allegheny pf $40 ww	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
18⅞	13¼	Alleghany pr pf	3	10	10	10	Feb 1
28¼	20	Allegheny-Lud Steel	1	14	14	14	Feb 1
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	11	23¼	22½	23¼	+ ¾
193	170½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	9	9	9	Jan 31
13⅛	11¼	Allied Kid (1½)	8	173	172	173	+ 1
13⅜	11⅜	Allied Mills (¾e)	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jan 26
11⅜	8¾	Allied Stores	6	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅜
64	61	Allied St pf (5)	14	63¾	63¼	63¾	+ ⅜
48¾	39½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	1	64	64	64	Jan 31
19⅜	15½	Alpha P Cem (¾g)	13	41¼	40¼	40¼	— ¾
2⅝	1⅞	Amal Leather	3	18	17¼	17¼	— ¾
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	4	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	Feb 1
69½	61	Amerada Corp (2)	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
24¼	20¼	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	1	63	63	63	— ¾
173¼	137⅜	Am Bank Note (.10g)	3	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
8	5⅞	Am Bosch	5	15	15	15	+ ¼
54½	42½	Am Brake Shoe (1)	5	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
100⅜	91	Am Can (4)	4	44	44	44	+ 1
177	174⅜	Am Can pf (7)	11	95	94⅜	95	+ ½
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	1	176¾	176¾	176¾	Feb 1
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	9	29	28½	29	+ 1¼
24½	19	Am Ch & Chl (.70e)	2	45½	44¾	44¾	Feb 1
117	89½	Am Ch & C pf (5)	5	21	20½	21	+ ½
122¾	116¾	Am Chicle (4a)	1	117	117	117	Dec 21
7⅜	6¼	Am Colortype	2	117½	116¾	116¾	Feb 1
111⅜	91	Am Coml Alcohol	11	7	7	7	Jan 31
10½	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	6	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅜
5⅜	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	1	9	9	9	
5½	5⅛	Am European	7	4⅜	4¼	4¼	Feb 1
3⅝	2⅝	Am & For Power	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 26
19⅞	12	Am & F P $6 pf	8	3⅛	3	3⅛	
19⅞	9⅝	Am & F P $7 pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Jan 31
9¾	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Feb 1
15	13¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Am Hide & Leather	1	13¾	13¼	13¼	Feb 1
34	30	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	36	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
46	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	34	34	34	+ 2
1⅝	1⅜	Am Ice	1	45	45	45	+ 1
15⅞	14½	Am Ice pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7¾	6	Am International	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ¼
30⅜	21½	Am Locomotive	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅜
79½	65	Am Locomot pf	8	25¼	25	25	+ ⅜
15⅝	13	Am M & Fdy (.20g)	3	70½	69	69	Jan 31
4½	3⅜	Am M & Met	3	14	14	14	
40⅜	32	Am Metal (¼g)	1	3¾	3⅞	3⅞	Jan 31
122	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	35½	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
5⅜	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	1	122	122	122	Jan 26
45¼	38	Am P & L $6 pf (¾k)	17	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
40	32⅜	Am P & L $5 pf (⅝k)	9	42	40½	42	+ 2
18⅜	13	Am Rad & St S	13	37	35⅝	37	+ 1½
22¾	16½	Am Roll Mill	26	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
72⅛	64	Am Roll Mill pf	19	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+ ⅝
15	13¾	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	1	66	66	66	Jan 31
20	15½	Am Seating (½e)	2	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
53⅜	41⅝	Am Smelt & R (½g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
134	131	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	*16	453¼	449	452¼	+1½
64	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	132	132	132	Jan 28
41	29¼	Am Steel Fdrs	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	
11⅞	8⅜	Am Stores	18	34⅜	33¼	34	+ ⅝
19	22	Am Stove (.40e)	5	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	
22½	19⅝	Am Sugar Ref	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Dec 31
91⅞	84	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	20	20	20	Feb 1
18⅝	18	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	88	87	88	+1½
157¾	149⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	1	18	18	18	Jan 31
87½	80⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	25	158½	153½	158½	+5¾
89¾	83½	Am Tob B (5)	12	88¾	87⅝	88¾	+1¼
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	10	88¼	87⅝	88¼	+ ¾
8⅜	5⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	151	151	151	Feb 1
14⅜	11⅜	Am Water Wks	4	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
84½	82	Am W W 1 pf (6)	32	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	+ ⅜
6¾	5	Am Woolen	2	88	87½	88	+ ¼
43½	36⅝	Am Woolen pf	1	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
7¾	5⅝	Am Zinc L&S	5	38¾	38	38½	Jan 31
33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	8	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
36¼	26	Anaconda (.50e)	2	30½	30	30	
54⅞	45	Anacon.W & C	75	29¾	29⅛	29¾	+ ¾
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	1	45	45	45	
15⅜	11½	Andes Copper (¾e)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
2½	2¼	A P W Paper	1	13	13	13	Jan 30
29½	25½	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
103¼	101	Armour Del pf (7)	2	25½	25½	25½	Jan 28
6¼	5	Armour Ill	2	101½	101	101½	+ ½
52	44	Armour Ill pr pf	4	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	44	44	44	Jan 28
58	45½	Armstrng Cork(¼g)	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
11	9⅜	Arnold Const (¾g)	3	50	50	50	— ⅛
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
10⅜	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	1	9	9	9	Feb 1
70	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	8	9	8⅝	9	+ ½
52⅞	51½	Assd D G 2 pf	2	70	70	70	Jan 9
35	34	Associates Inv (2)	1	51½	51½	51½	Feb 1
42⅞	31½	Atch T & S F	18	33¾	33⅛	33⅜	— ⅛
69½	58¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	18	36	35¾	36	+1⅜
30⅝	20	Atl Coast Line	2	62¾	62¾	62¾	+ ⅜
8	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	3	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
15	11	Atl Gulf & W In pf	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 26
23½	21⅜	Atl Refining (1)	1	13	13	13	Feb 1
110	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	6	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅜
8⅞	7⅞	Atlas Corp (½e)	1	108⅝	107	108⅝	Jan 24
45	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	15	8	8	8	
66¾	57	Atlas Pow (2¼e)	1	44½	44½	44½	Jan 27
6½	5	Atlas Tack	4	63	62½	62½	—1½
4¼	3⅜	Auburn Auto	11	6	5½	6	Jan 31
3⅞	2¾	Aust Nichols	2	3½	3½	3½	Jan 28
8⅞	6½	Aviation Cp (.18½e)	3	3	3	3	
			7	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛

B

17⅝	12⅝	Bald Loco ct	26	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	+ ⅜
6¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	11	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
10⅜	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	4	7⅞	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
30½	22½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	2	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
21½	15⅜	Barber Asphalt	1	18	18	18	
13	10¼	Barker Bros	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
19½	15½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	3	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
20¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	8	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
20	18½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
129	121	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	2	99	98½	99	Jan 20
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	1	122	122	122	+1
73⅝	72⅜	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	2	8¼	8	8	Jan 28
29¾	22¾	Bendix Aviation	1	73⅝	72⅝	73⅜	Jan 25
20	18⅞	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	19	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	+ ⅜
55	49	Best & Co (.65g)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
80	60¼	Beth Steel	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅜
18	16½	Beth Steel 8% pf (1)	103	68¼	66⅞	68¼	+ ¼
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
26	22	Bigelow-Sanford	1	110	110	110	Feb 1
22½	17½	Black & Decker(½e)	1	24½	24½	24½	Feb 1
17¾	13	Blaw-Knox	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ¾
34¾	24¼	Boeing Airplane	4	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
28½	22¼	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	14	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	+ ⅜
14¼	12⅜	Bond Stores (.60e)	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	Feb 1
17½	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	Feb 1
32	24⅝	Borg-Warner (¾e)	66	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
2⅜	2	Boston & Maine	12	27⅜	26¾	27	+ ⅝
27	24	Bower Roll B (½g)	1	2	2	2	Jan 30
7⅜	6	Brewing Corp (.30g)	1	25	25	25	Jan 31
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	6	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
3⅞	2½	Briggs Mfg (1e)	10	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
39½	34¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	32	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
44¾	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
2	1⅝	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	44	44	44	Feb 1
9¾	8½	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
12⅞	10⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	5	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
42	37⅞	Bklyn-M Tr pf	5	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
19¾	15⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	18	18¼	17¾	18	+ ⅛
33½	32¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	Feb 1
13⅜	10¼	Brun'wick-Balke(1e)	4	11⅝	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
13⅛	10	Bucyrus-Erie	12	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
8	6	Budd Mfg	18	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	4¼	Budd Wheel	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	Feb 1
30	23¼	Bullard Co	3	26	25½	26	+ ⅛
32¾	24⅜	Bulova Watch (2)	3	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ⅛
14¾	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	17	14½	14	14½	+ ⅜
18¾	15⅞	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	1	17	17	17	
2⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	2	2	2	2	
9⅛	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
21½	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	22⅜	22¼	22¼	+ ⅜
4	3½	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	3½	3½	3½	Jan 31
13¼	9	Byers (AM) Co	7	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
17⅞	14⅞	Byron Jackson (¼g)	2	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅜

C

18	15¾	Calif Packing	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
49¾	49½	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	12	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
8⅝	6½	Calumet & Hec (⅛e)	12	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	14	Campbell Wyant	5	15¼	14½	15¼	+ ½
20⅜	17	Can Dry G Ale (⅛e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
6¼	4⅝	Canad Pacific	19	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
32½	31⅛	Cannon Mills (¾g)	7	5⅝	5	5	
7⅜	6¼	Capital Ad A	2	32	32	32	—1
20½	18½	Carpenter Steel (.40)	1	17½	17½	17½	—1
3⅞	3½	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
94¾	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	3	84¼	84¼	84¼	Feb 1
47½	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	5	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
107½	107½	Caterp Tractor pf(3)	1	107½	107½	107½	Jan 21
24⅜	17⅝	Celanese Corp	8	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
94	89¼	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	90	90	90	Feb 1
19½	14¼	Celotex Corp	11	17	16½	17	+ ⅛
22½	21½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	11	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
5½	3¾	Cent Foundry	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
9½	7	Cent R R N J	1	7	7	7	Jan 28
5½	4½	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
4⅞	4⅜	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	
52⅞	39½	Cerro de Pas (1g)	21	44¼	43¼	43¾	+ ⅜
13	9⅝	Certain-teed Prod	6	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
30	23⅛	Champ Pap & F	1	26	26	26	Feb 1
8⅝	8	Checker Cab	1	8	8	8	Jan 27
39½	31	Ches & Ohio (½g)	17	34⅞	34⅛	34½	+ ⅛
88½	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	3	88	87½	87½	Feb 1
24⅝	19⅜	Ches Corp (½g)	1	21	21	21	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	3	½	½	½	
3¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 30
1	¾	Chi & N West	12	⅞	¾	⅞	— ⅛
3½	2¾	Chi & N West pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 28
⅝	⅜	Chi Great West	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3⅞	2⅝	Chi Great W pf	6	2¾	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
12¾	11	Chi Mail Order (¾g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Feb 1
⅛	⅛	Chi M St P & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	15	Chi Pneu Tool	5	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
37⅞	34½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	Feb 1
48	43½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	45½	45½	45½	Jan 26
⅝	⅜	Chi Rock Is & Pac	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 31
1½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 31
1⅞	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 31
8½	8½	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jan 13
14⅜	12½	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jan 27
13½	9⅝	Childs Co	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
84	66⅛	Chrysler Corp (2e)	127	75	73½	75	+2
10⅞	9⅝	City Ice & F (.30g)	3	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	3⅛	City Stores	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Feb 1
24½	18⅛	Clark Equip (⅛g)	1	20	20	20	— ⅜
38½	34	Clev Graph Br (1e)	5	34	34	34	Feb 1
60⅛	50	Climax Molyb(1.20a)	8	53¾	53	53¾	+1
133	125	Coca-Cola (4½e)	87	27⅞	26¾	27⅞	+2⅛
61	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	130	130	130	
14¾	11⅜	Colgate-Palm (⅛)	1	61	61	61	
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	
36⅛	25	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	1	102½	101½	101½	Feb 1
23⅜	16¼	Col Fuel & Iron	6	28½	28	28½	+ ⅛
17⅛	15½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	8	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
16⅜	13⅛	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	2	16⅛	16	16	
8⅝	6⅝	Col Gas & El	1	15¼	15⅛	15¼	Jan 31
80½	74⅝	Col G&E pf A (6)	178	8	7½	8	+ ⅜
15⅝	11	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	19	80¼	78½	80	+4½
29¼	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	5	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	Feb 1
93	83½	Colum Carbon (4)	2	26½	26½	26½	Jan 26
57	46	Comi Credit (4)	2	84½	83⅞	83⅞	+ ⅝
107⅜	105¾	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	Jan 27
60	49½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	19	55½	55	55½	+ ⅛
109½	107¼	Comi Inv cv pf (4¼)	3	109¼	109	109	Jan 26
2	1½	Comi Solvents	19	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
54⅜	45¾	Com'with & South	137	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
27⅞	26¾	Com'with Edis (1.60)	44	53½	51	53½	+4⅜
8⅝	7¼	Conde Nast	101	27¾	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
30⅜	24¾	Congol-Nairn (⅜e)	3	8¾	8½	8¾	Feb 1
8	6	Congress Cigar (1)	3	26½	26¼	26½	+1
25½	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	1	7⅞	7½	7⅞	Dec 29
8¼	6⅞	Consol Cigar (¾g)	4	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅜
33⅞	29¼	Consol Edison (2)	1	8	8	8	Feb 1
103⅜	101¼	Consol Edison pf (5)	176	32¾	32	32¾	+1⅛
2⅛	1⅞	Consol Film Ind	10	103⅝	103½	103⅝	
10⅞	9	Consol Film pf (1e)	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6½	5⅜	Cons Laundries	1	10½	10½	10½	
9¼	8	Consol Oil (.80)	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Feb 1
3¼	2⅜	Consol R R Cuba pf	21	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
3	3	Consol'n Coal	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
15	13¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jan 31
95¾	94	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jan 31
16½	12⅜	Container Corp	1	94	94	94	Jan 26
20½	16	Cont Bak A	5	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
2	1½	Cont Bak B	51	20½	18⅝	20⅜	+1⅝
94¾	89	Cont Bak pf (8)	32	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
44	38	Cont Can (½g)	7	94	93	94	+2
115¾	113	Cont Can pf (4½)	7	39⅛	38⅞

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Substitute Farm Plan Adoption Is Seen as Doubtful

WASHINGTON (AP)—Administration leaders in Congress expressed a growing belief that a substitute farm program, such as a "cost of production" system, would not be enacted at this session.

"If there are going to be any major changes in the crop control act, I think they probably won't be effective this year," commented Chairman Marvin Jones (D-Tex) of the House Agriculture Committee.

Two factors were emphasized by Rep. Clifford Hope (R-Kans), Senior Minority Member of the House Committee:

Major Change Unlikely

"While there is a great deal of opposition to the present act," he said, "this opposition comes from such divergent sources that it seems to me unlikely opponents will be able to effect any immediate major change.

"It also seems to me that it would be poor politics for the Republicans to advance any substitute program at this time."

The Administration is expected to offer a few amendments to the present law intended to improve its operation.

One probable amendment will deal with commodity loan policies, which have led to sealing of 11,000,000 bales of surplus cotton under government loans to growers. Critics assert this has retarded sales of cotton both at home and abroad.

The Administration may propose to give upwards of 4,000,000 bales of this cotton to growers agreeing to make sharper reductions in 1939 planting than now planned.

Another suggested amendment would exempt small wheat producers from strict marketing control provisions. A third would simplify marketing quota provisions for tobacco.

Seeks Price-Fixing

The Administration has hopes of getting other cotton and wheat producing nations to agree on a program designed to adjust world production to needs. World co-operation of this kind, officials said, would make the American farm law more effective in restoring prices.

Meanwhile a bi-partisan bloc pushed its drive for Congressional approval of Government price-fixing for major farm crops and products.

Edward E. Kennedy of Kankakee, Ill., first witness Wednesday for the "cost of production" bill submitted by 17 Senators and 13 representatives, estimated it would double cash income for farmers.

"It's my judgment this would raise cash income to $15,000,000,000 annually, compared with the $7,000,000,000 this year," Mr. Kennedy said. "The $8,000,000,000 would be additional purchasing power that would go to employ the idle in this country."

Mr. Kennedy contended that Secretary Henry Wallace was one of the original backers of the plan in 1926 and 1928.

Government Deficit Nears $2,000,000,000 In First 7 Months

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Federal deficit neared $2,000,000,000 today as a result of heavy relief, defense and public works spending.

The Treasury reported that in the first seven months of the fiscal year which began July 1, it spent $5,222,590,404 and had income of $3,235,436,995, rolling up a deficit of $1,987,153,408. In the same months of the previous year, expenditures amounted to only $4,262,464,425 and were only $751,541,842 in excess of receipts.

The report, however, showed for the first time this fiscal year, a substantial slackening of WPA costs. In January, WPA spent $185,296,182, which was the smallest total for any month since July and compared with the record of $218,970,205 in December. In the seven months, WPA cost $1,365,330,113, or nearly double the $752,294,726 expended in the like months of the previous year.

The Federal debt climbed to a new high of $39,631,276,260, which was $2,466,535,945 higher than on July 1.

Financial Briefs

Conservative estimates place the annual consumption of stainless steel at 4500 tons in restaurant, hotel, bakery and club equipment, according to a survey just completed by the magazine Steel. Restaurants numbering 251,473 in the United States purchased $40,000,000 worth of steel a year, 28,795 hotels representing an investment of $5,000,000,000 spend approximately $27,000,000 annually for steel equipment. Private clubs account for an additional $10,000,000 worth of steel equipment and hospitals upwards of $100,000,000 annually.

R. L. Day & Co., members of the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, have published a comprehensive booklet showing a list of legal investments for Massachusetts Savings Banks, Institutions for Savings and Trust Companies in their savings departments. The new edition continues a service provided for a number of years by the firm for the benefit of savings institutions in Massachusetts.

To foster and promote fair competitive conditions in the interest of the pearl industry and the public, and to make available to the public all facts and points of view about natural Oriental pearls, the Bureau for Natural Pearl Information has been established with offices at 636 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The railroads pay more than $100,000,000 in school taxes annually, which is enough to educate 1,300,000 children each year, the Association of American Railroads reports.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 11.25; export 10.20. Tin steady; spot and nearby 46.20; forward 46.12½. Lead steady; spot, New York, 4.85-90; East St. Louis 4.70. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.50. Quicksilver $1.06-$3.00. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, platinum and Chinese wolframite unchanged.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3¼s '41	107.3	107.3	107.3
5	3¼s '45-43	110.5	110.3	110.3
1	3¼s '46-44	110.5	110.5	110.5
1	4s '54-44	114.24	114.24	114.24
1	2½s '45	106.3	106.3	106.3
20	3s '48-46	109.7	109.7	109.7
1	3¼s '49-46	109.27	109.27	109.27
1	4¼s '52-47	119.6	119.5	119.6
29	2s '47	102.16	102.16	102.16
4	2¾s '51-48	106.4	106.4	106.4
1	2½s '48	105.20	105.20	105.20
1	3¼s '52-49	109.21	109.21	109.21
1	2½s '53-49	103.2	103.2	103.2
3	2½s '52-50	103.7	103.7	103.7
5	2¾s '54-51	104.24	104.24	104.24
2	3s '55-51	107.26	107.26	107.26
8	2¾s '60-55	108.5	108.5	108.5
2	2¾s '59-59	103.30	103.30	103.30
11	2¾s '65-60	103.14	103.14	103.14
1	2¾s '63-58	103.14	103.14	103.14

Home Owners' Loan

2	2¼s '44-42	104.12	104.12	104.12
5	3s '52-44	107.10	107.10	107.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Adams Exp 4s '48	103½	103½	103½
1	Adams Exp 4½s '48 st	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Alleghany cv 5s '44	76¼	75⅞	76¼
3	Alleghany 5s '50 st	31½	31⅜	31⅜
5	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109¼	109¼	109¼
20	Am & For P 5s 2030	50¼	50⅛	50⅛
6	AmIGChem cv 5½s '49	101¾	101¼	101¾
4	Am Int 5½s '49	103	103	103
5	Am T&T 5½s '43	112	111⅞	111⅞
141	Am T&T 3¼s '66	107¼	106½	107¼
28	Am T&T 3¼s '61	107⅛	107⅛	107½
3	Am WW&E 6s '75	104½	104½	104½
5	AnacondaCop4½s '50	105½	105½	105½
3	Arm Del 4s '57	98¾	98¾	98¾
6	Arm Del 4s '55	98⅛	98⅜	98⅜
10	AT&SF 4s '95	108	107½	108
1	AT&SF 4s '95 reg	103½	103½	103½
5	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	88½	88½	88½
1	AT&SF 4s 1995-55	94¼	94¼	94¼
10	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	101½	101½	101½
1	A C Line 4s '52	87½	86	87½
2	B&O 1st 5s '48	51	51	51
3	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	37	37	37
15	B&O rfg 5s '95	19¼	19⅛	19¼
9	B&O 5s '96 F	18¾	18¼	18⅝
8	B&O 5s 2000D	18½	18¼	18¼
1	B&OSs 2000 D ct	18½	18¼	18½
25	B&O cv 4½s '60	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
5	B&O 4s '48	50	50	50
11	B&O 5s S W '50	35	34¼	35
7	Bang & Aroo 5s '43	105½	105	105
1	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
9	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	108	108	108
3	Beth Stl 3¼s '66	102¾	102¼	102¼
9	Beth Stl 3½s '52	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
15	Boston&Me 5s '67	28½	28½	28½
6	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'61	25¾	25¾	25¾
5	Boston&Me 5s '55	28¾	28	28½
3	Bkly Edis 3½s '66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '68	73	73	73
5	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	82	82	82
2	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	104¾	104¾	104¾
13	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	108	107⅞	108
3	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	76	75¾	76
12	Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	97	97	97
1	Buf R&P 4½s '57	28	28	28
5	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	95	95	95
1	Can Sou 5s '62	90½	90½	90½
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	118½	118½	118½
10	Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	117¾	117¾	117¾
7	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
1	Can Nor 6½s '46	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
1	Can Pac 4½s '46	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	Can Pac 4s perp	80⅜	80⅛	80⅜
3	Can Ill E & C 5s '51	103⅜	103½	103½
5	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73¼	73¼	73¼
2	ChmpP&F(38)4¾s '50	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
8	C & O 3½s '96 D	98⅛	98	98
11	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	98⅛	98	98⅛
2	Chi & Alton 3s '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
5	CB&Q gen 4s '58	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	CB&Q 4s '49 Ill	102	102	102
1	CB&Q 3½s '49 Ill	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
7	Chic Gt West 4s '59	21	20¾	21
1	Chi Ind&L 6s '47	4¼	4¼	4¼
14	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9¾	9¼	9¾
50	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2	CM&SP 4½s '89 C	25	25	25
4	CM&SP 4½s '89 E	25½	25½	25½
2	CM&SP 3½s '89 B	25	25	25
14	Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	4¾	4¾	4¾
3	Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	8¾	8¾	8¾
1	Chi & NW 4s '87	14	14	14
5	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3¼	3¼	3¼
1	CRI&P 4s '88	13½	13½	13½
1	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7¼	7¼	7¼
3	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	6½	6½	6½
6	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	102½	102¼	102¼
5	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	90	90	90
2	Clim Grain&E 6s '86	110	110	110
5	CCC&StL CWM4s91	57⅞	57¾	57⅞
5	CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	64	64	64
1	Cler Elec Ill 3¾s '65	110½	110½	110½
9	ClevUsTerm 5s '72	77¼	76½	76½
1	ClevUsTerm 4½s'47TC	71¾	71¾	71¾
1	Col F&I 5s '43	103¾	103¾	103¾
4	Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	101	101	101
60	ClmbiaG 5s '52 May	101⅜	100⅜	101¼
241	Colmbia G 5s 1961	100¾	99⅝	100⅛
28	Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	108	108	108
1	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	104	104	104
9	Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	103	103	103
8	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	107	107	107
1	Comwlth Ed 2½s '68	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
437	Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	110	109⅞	110
2	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
9	Comwith Ed 3¾s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Con Edis 3¾s '46	105½	105½	105½
8	Con Edis 3½s '58	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3	Con Edis 3½s '66	106	106	106
15	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104½	104	104
1	Consum Pow 3¾s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
8	Consum Pw 3½s '70	108⅛	108½	108½
8	Consum Pw 3½s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
54	Consum Pw 3¼s' 66	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1	Container Cor 6s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
45	Cont Oil 2¾s '48	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	33	33	33
1	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	89¾	89¾	89¾
1	D&RGW5s '55 Apd	4¾	4¾	4¾
5	Det Ed 4½s '61	112¾	112¾	112¾
1	Det Ed 4s '65	112¼	112¼	112¼
1	Det T Tun 4½s '61	106	106	106
11	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛
16	Erie rfg 5s '67	11½	11½	11½
38	Erie rfg 5s '75	11¾	11⅝	11¾
2	Erie 1st 4s '96	44⅝	44½	44½
2	Erie gen lien 4s '96	20¾	20¾	20¾
3	Erie gene 4s '97	41	40¾	41
1	Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	102½	102½	102½
33	Firestone T&R3½s'48	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7½	7½	7½
1	Gen Cable 5½s '47	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	60¾	60¾	60¾
6	Goodrich 4½s '56	100½	100½	100¼
1	Goodrich 6s '45	101	101	101
3	Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	102½	102½	102½
1	Gt Nor 4s '46-57	96¼	96¼	96¼
30	Gt Nor 4s '46H	85½	85½	85½
2	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	73	73	73
½	L G Bay&Wdeb B	6½	6½	6½
2	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	94½	94½	94½
2	Gulf St Utils 5s '56	108	108	108
3	Hous OilTex 5½s '40	101	101	101
13	Hudson Copl 5s '62A	32⅞	32½	32⅞
3	Hud & Man fg 5s '57	46½	46½	46½
6	Hud & Man inc 5s '57	13¾	13¾	13¾
1	Ill Cen 4s '52	58½	58½	58½
5	Ill Cen 4s '53	53¼	53¼	53¼
10	Ill Cen 4½s '66	50	50	50
5	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	56¼	55¾	56¼
1	IC&CSL&NO inc 5s '53	57½	57½	57½
5	Ill Steel 4½s '40	104½	104½	104½
1	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	109¼	109¼	109¼
4	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
9	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	76	76	76
1	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	53½	53	53
2	Int Paper 6s '55	92¾	92¾	92¾
2	Int aper 5s 47	98	97¾	98
5	Int T&T 4½s 52	63¼	63¼	63¼
1	Int T&T 5s 55	66	66	66
1	Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	3½	3½	3½
2	KCFtSC & M 4s 36 ct	32¼	32¼	32¼
3	K C Therm 4s 60	109	109	109
2	Keith BF\ 6s 46	95¼	95¼	95¼
22	Koppers Co 4s 51	102½	102	102
1	Kreage Pound 3½s 47	100	100	100
4	Lac Gas 5½s 53	49½	49¼	49½
4	Lac Gas 5s 39	80¼	80¼	80¼
3	Leh C&N 4½s 54A	59⅞	58	59⅞
2	Leh Val Coal 5s '74	17	17	17
2	Liggett & M 3s '44	129½	129½	129½
3	Liggett & M 5s '51	128	128	128
2	Liquid Carb 4s '47	109	108½	108½
5	Loew's 3½s '46	99⅝	99½	99½
4	Lorillard Co 7s '44	128½	128½	128½
4	Lorillard Co 5s '51	124½	124¼	124¼
7	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	81¼	80½	80½
5	LouAN 4½s 2003	88	88	88
2	Louis & N un 4s '40	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	94¾	94¾	94¾
9	Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	108½	108½	108½
5	Maine Cen 4½s '60	41½	41½	41½
4	Manhat Ry 4s '90	32¾	32	32
12	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	30¾	30	30¾
8	McCrory Stor 5½s '51	106½	106½	106½
12	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
4	Met Ed 4½s '68	111	111	111
1	Midland RRNJ 5s '40	12	12	12
1	M & StL 4s '39	2¾	2¾	2¾
2	MSP&SSMarie 4s'46	3½	3½	3½
15	MSP&SSM Ste 5½s'78	67	67	67
1	MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
6	MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38	6½	6½	6½
21	MSP&SSM Lin 4s'38	7	6¾	6¾
3	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	31¼	31¼	31¼
4	M-K-Tex 4s'62B	27	27	27
5	MoPac cv 5½s'49	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
19	Mo Pac 5s'65 A	18¾	18⅝	18⅝
8	Mo Pac 5s'77 F	19	18¾	18⅞
2	Mob&O Montg 5s'47	19	19	19
14	Mob&Ohio 5s'38	30¾	30½	30¾
1	Mob & O 4½s'77	26¾	26¾	26¾
3	MonWPa Pb Bv 6s'65	104½	103½	104½
38	Monti Pow 3¾s'66 A	107¾	107¾	107¾
5	Montreal Tr 5s'41	97	97	97
14	Mount St T&T 3¼'68	106½	106⅜	106½
1	Nassau El 4s'51	31	31	31
12	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	104¾	104½	104½
14	Nat Dist Pr 4½s'49	105½	105⅝	105⅝
11	N O Pu Sv 5s'52 A	104¼	104	104¼
4	N O Pub Sv 5s'55 B	104¼	104	104
2	NY & Long Br 4s'41	71	71	71
22	NYC rfgfl 5s 2013	60½	60½	60½
2	NYC rfg 4½s 2013 A	55¼	55¼	55¼
1	NYC 3¾s'48	77¼	77¼	77¼
11	NYC cv 3¼s'52	64¾	64¼	64¾
1	NYC & HR 4s'42	80	80	80
20	NYC&HR 3½s'97	81¼	81¼	81¼
4	NYChe&StL 5½s'74 A	60¾	60	60¾
15	NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	52½	51½	52½
1	NY Ch&StL 4s'46	74½	74½	74½
4	NY Conn RR 4½s 53	105½	105	105
9	NY Dock cv 5s 47	49	49	49
1	NY Edis 3¼s B'66	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	NY O & W rfg 4s'92	8	7⅞	7⅞
2	NY O & W gen5s5	4¼	4¼	4¼
2	NY & R Gas 6s 518	97	97	97
2	NY Tel 4½s 39	102¾	102½	102¾
1	NL&O Pow 5s 55 A	104½	104½	104½
5	Nor Bou 6s 55A	14½	14½	14½
11	Nor & W 4s 96	119½	119¼	119½
22	Nor Am Co 5s 61	103¾	103⅜	103⅝
4	Nor Am Ed 5½s 63	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
1	Nor Am Ed 5s57A	103½	103⅜	103⅜
27	Nor Am Ed 5s 69C	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2	Nor Ohio 5s 45	39	39	39
6	Nor Pac 6s 2047	64½	64⅛	64⅛
1	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53½	53⅛	53⅛
12	Nor Pac 4s '97	81	81	81
5	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108⅝	108⅛	108⅜
3	Ogden&L Chs 4s'48st	4¼	4¼	4¼
2	Ohio Ed 4s '67	107	107	107
7	Ohio Ed 4s '68	107	107	107
11	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2	Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	112¾	112¾	112¾
1	Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46	116½	116½	116½
4	Or-WashRR&N4s'61	104¼	104	104
5	Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	107⅞	107¼	107⅞
10	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112⅜	112	112⅛
1	Para Bway 3s '55 ct	56¼	56¼	56¼
8	Para Pict 6s '55	100⅞	100⅜	100⅞
19	Para Pict cv 3¼s'47	85	84¾	85
5	Pen Co 4s '52 E	100¼	100¼	100¼
4	Pen Co 4s '63	100¼	100⅛	100¼
1	Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	95¾	95¼	95¾
9	Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	105½	105¼	105½
1	Pen RR gen 5s '68	104½	104½	104½
5	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	117	116⅝	116⅝
11	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	98½	98¼	98½
1	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	84¾	84¼	84¼
13	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	94⅝	94⅛	94⅜
14	Pen RR 3¾s '70	87⅞	87½	87⅞
19	Pen RR 3¼s '52	80	79⅝	80
5	Pere Marq 4½s '80	63	63	63
1	Phil Bal&W 4½s '81 D	104¼	104¼	104¼
33	Phila Co 5s '67	101	100⅝	101
6	Phil Elec 3½s '67	110¾	110½	110½
2	Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
2	Philippine Ry 4s '37	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
20	Phillips Pet 3s '48	100⅞	109	109¼
4	PCC&StL 5s '70 A	103	102¾	103
1	PCC&StL 4½s '77	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
12	Western Un 5s '51	62½	62	62½
2	Western Un 5½ '50	67	67	67⅛
1	Western Un 4½s'50	58⅞	58⅝	58⅝
26	Westn Md 5½s'77A	88	86¾	88
4	Westn Md 4s '52	82½	82	82½
1	Pitt&WVa 4½s '60 C	46	46	46
37	Porti Gen E 4½s'60	68	66½	68
36	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	14¾	14⅜	14¾
5	Radio Keith 6s '41	71	71	71
2	Readg 4½s '97 A	71½	71½	71½
2	Rem Rand 4¼s '56	101½	101½	101½
4	Repub Steel 5½s'54	107	106⅞	107
19	Repub Steel 4½s'61	101½	101	101¼
3	Revere Cop&Br 5s'56	100	100	100
4	Saguenay Pow4¾s'66	108¾	105¾	105¾
3	StLIM&S4sR&G 33	59⅛	59½	59⅛
1	St LSF 5s '50 B	10½	10½	10½
1	St LSF 5s '50 ct	10¼	10¼	10¼
11	St LSF 4½s '78	11¼	11¼	11¼
12	StLSF4½s78ctf st	12⅜	10⅝	12¾
1	St LSF 4s '50 A	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
39	St LSF 4s '50A ct	10¾	10½	10⅝
1	SA&A Pass 4s '43	60	60	60
7	Seab L Ln 6s'45	8½	8¾	8¾
31	Sea A L 6s'45 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
3	Sea-All Fla 6s '35 A ct	3	3	3⅝
10	Shell Un 3½s'51	104⅜	104¼	104¼
1	So Cal Gas 4½s'61	107	107	107
1	So Cal Gas 4s'65	110¾	110¾	110¾
50	So Cal Pow 6s '47	102	102	102
8	Sou Kraft 4¼s'46	92½	92½	92½
4	Sou Pac 4½s'68	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
23	Sou Pac 4½s'81	50½	50¼	50⅜
23	So Pac 4½s'69	51	50¼	50½
5	So Pac 4½s'77-55	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
5	So Pac cit 48'49	51⅜	51½	51⅜
7	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	54½	54½	54½
5	So Pac SFTer 4s'50	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝
1	Sout hRy gen 5s'56	69	69	69
8	South Ry gen 4s'56	55	54½	55
1	S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	111	111	111
10	S W Bell Tel 3s'68	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
8	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s'53	103⅞	103¾	103¾
1	Studebaker cv 6s'45	79	79	79
3	Swift & Co 3¾s'50	107½	107½	107½
49	Ten El Pow 6s '47A	98½	96⅝	98
14	T RR A St L 4s '53	104¼	103¾	104¼
1	Tex Corp 3½s'51	107½	107½	107½
8	TexP-MP Ter5½s'64	98	97¾	97¾
181	Third Ave aj 5s '60	11¼	9½	11
18	Third Ave 4s '60	43	41½	42½
6	TideWatAssoG3½s '52	106¼	106¼	106¼
5	Tol & Oh Cen 4½s'60	85¼	85¼	85¼
1	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	108¾	108¾	108¾
6	Union Oil Cal 4½'42	115¾	115¾	115¾
1	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114	114	114
1	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106¾	106¾	106¾
3	Un Pac 3½s'71	96⅜	95½	96⅛
3	Unit Drug 5s '53	72½	72½	72½
5	UnRys StL 4s '34	30	30	30
14	US Steel 3¼s '48	105¼	105	105¼
10	Utah P&L 5s '44	98¼	96	96¼
1	Util P&L 5½s'47	68½	68½	68½
17	Util P&L 5s '48	68¼	67¾	68¼
4	Va Elec & Pow 3½s'68	108¾	108¾	108¾
3	Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Wabash 5s '76B	9¾	9¾	9¾
1	Walker H 4½s'45	106	106	106
1	Walworth 4s '55	61	61	61
12	Warner Bros cv 6s '39	93	93	93
3	Wash Term 3½s'45	107	106	107
14	Westch Lt 3½s '67	107¼	107	107¼
19	West Shore 4s 2361	53	53	53
2	WestVaP&Pap 4½s'52	108¾	108¾	108¾
26	Westn Md 5½s'77A	88	86¾	88
4	Westn Md 4s '52	82½	82	82½
12	Western Un 5s '51	62½	62	62½
2	Western Un 5½ '50	67	67	67⅛
1	Western Un 4½s'50	58⅞	58⅝	58⅝
26	Wis El Pow 3½s'68	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5	Youngst Sh&T 4s '48	107	107	107

Foreign Bonds

3	Antioquia 2d 7s '57	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
20	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	77	76¾	76¾
4	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	76⅝	76⅜	76⅝
4	Argentine 4s '48	91⅝	91½	91½
14	Australia 5s '55	99⅞	99½	99½
9	Australia 5s '57	99¼	99¼	99¼
3	Belgium 7s '55	112⅞	112¾	112¾
1	Belgium 6½s '49	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
2	Berlin City 6s '58	15	15	15
21	Brazil 8s '41	13	12½	13
11	Brazil 6½s '26-57	11¾	11⅜	11¾
32	Brazil 6½s '27-57	11½	11½	11½
32	Braz

Commerce and Finance

Increase in Bank Deposits Interpreted as Optimistic Sign

Business and Industry

N. Y. Bankers Call British Markup Of Gold Logical

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Decision by British financial authorities to revalue the Bank of England's gold reserve at the prevailing price for the metal in the London free gold market, was regarded by many New York bankers as the normal thing to be done under the circumstances and unlikely immediately to affect the pound sterling in the world's exchange markets.

Since the United States devalued its currency in 1934, the bank's yellow metal has been carried on its books at a nominal value of $8.2397 to the pound, although the pound has steadily slipped from that figure and gold has mounted in price from the old 84 shillings 10½ pence to a price of about 148 shillings 7½ pence.

Sterling dipped slightly in foreign exchange markets after the decision was announced, but any wide fluctuation was halted by the British equalization fund, which was heavily bolstered by the transfer to it on Jan. 6 of £200,000,000 from the bank's gold reserves.

One banker pointed out that a result of the move would be a reduction of the bank's fiduciary note issue to $300,000,000 from $400,000,000, thus releasing that much in government securities which secured the issue. Others thought the proposal presaged an attempt to prepare the capital market for further armament loans which, it has been announced, would be necessary this year.

The ultimate effect on sterling exchange was a puzzler, but some bankers pointed out that should it rise much above present levels, it would depress the London gold price which in turn would make a deficiency in the bank's reserves which would have to be made good from the equalization fund.

The last statement of the Bank of England showed gold holdings at £127,086,000, at the old valuation, or approximately 594,603,000. At the new valuation the gold reserves are jumped to £222,540,820, or about $1,041,000,000 at today's rate of exchange of 4.67⅞ to the pound.

Under the Simon bill, the gold will be revalued weekly at the prevailing market price.

The fiduciary note issue was raised to £400,000,000 from £200,000,000 at the time the gold was transferred to the equalization fund.

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Prospectus on request
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FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

1938 Power Output 4 P. C. Under 1937

By the Associated Press

Washington

Preliminary estimates by the Federal Power Commission indicated that 1938 production of electric energy totaled 115,825,000,000 kilowatt-hours, or approximately 4 per cent less than in 1937.

About 112,735,000,000 of this, the report said, was for public use, compared with 117,742,000,000 the year before. The remaining 3,090,000,000 was produced by electric railroads, electric railways and other miscellaneous plants.

Hydro-electric production reached an all-time high of 44,078,000,000 kilowatt-hours, or 0.8 per cent more than in 1937, and represented 38 per cent of the total 1938 output.

Total installed capacity of generating plants as of December 31, 1938, totaled 38,844,000 kilowatts, a net increase of approximately 1,812,000 during the year.

Steel Operations Rise 1½ P. C. To 53½ P. C. Capacity

NEW YORK (AP)—Iron Age, steel trade publication, reported an increase in ingot production and asserted: "With an easing of the political tension in Europe, the steel trade is confident of further improvement during February and March."

Last week's rate of ingot production was estimated at 53½ per cent, a gain of 1½ points over the previous week.

"Railroad buying," said Iron Age, "is still counted on as one of the most cheering prospects, though automotive purchases of steel by late February are also looked forward to as one of the developments that will assist in pushing steel production upward.

"Tin plate buyers are cautious of the large carryover of canned goods, but they cannot delay much longer in whatever preparations are to be made for the 1939 canning season. Tin plate production is about 45 per cent of capacity, with a rising trend indicated for some time in the near future.

"The domestic scrap market has not responded this week to the slightly higher steel production rate. The average price is down 12½ cents a ton at Pittsburgh and 25 cents a ton at Chicago, bringing about a reduction in the Iron Age composite price to $14.875 which is the lowest since early November."

Treasury to Sell $300,000,000 RFC Notes to the Public

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury disclosed it would sell $300,000,000 worth of Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes to the public.

The notes will mature in three years. Other details will be made public next Monday.

No statement was made about the use of the proceeds of the note issue, but it was assumed that the RFC would use the money to repay debts to the Treasury, as in the case of similar offerings last fall.

Winter calls you outdoors!
White aisles flanked with columns of pines and hemlocks beckon the snowshoer. White hillsides that drape gracefully into white valleys call to the skier. Steel-blue ice that rings beneath flashing blades invites the skater. All outdoors, in the northland, bids you come and enjoy yourself! The countryside gleams in the sunlight—glows in the moonlight. Days and nights incomparable!
Hotels and lodges, from whose cheerful fireplaces pungent woodsmoke drifts gaily up the chimneys, await the opportunity to give you comfort in the northland. You will find many of them advertising their accommodations in The Christian Science Monitor.
Photo courtesy of New England Council

Street Observers See Bullish Signal in Bank Deposits' Rise

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In view of recent market decline, and the sagging of the business indices, Wall Street traders are scanning the bank data for such clues to the future as some people professed to find in the banking figures for a year before the big slide of late 1937.

Naturally the two figures receiving most attention are those of bank deposits and of commercial loans.

A clue is sought in bank deposits chiefly because they began to decline in 1937 before the market and business began to decline. Some vague form of the quantity of money theory, applied to this fact in a purely empirical way, is taken to indicate that any substantial decline in business from here on might be already visible in advance in a decline in bank deposits.

Deposits Rise Bullish Signal?

The best figure on deposits is that of "demand-deposits adjusted" of all member banks. This excludes interbank and U. S. Government deposits and items held by banks in process of collection, and can be called "customers' deposits." This figure climbed steadily from the summer of 1933 to the beginning of 1937, then started down at the first of the year ("advance signal on the market break") and continued down until the first of 1938. Then it turned up ("advance signal on the 1938 market recovery") and nearly regained its 1937 losses by the end of September last.

The December Federal Reserve bulletin says (page 1035) that "it appears from partial reports that adjusted demand deposits of member banks increased further during October and November to above the peak levels reached at the end of 1936." The weekly Reserve summaries of "reporting member banks in 101 leading cities" seems to confirm this. Their demand deposits-adjusted rose from $15,377,000,000 in September to $15,986,000,000 on December 28 and $16,152,000,000 on January 25, 1939. The latter figure was up $1,569,000,000 in 12 months, and $775,000,000 in four months.

This is no bearish signal. There was a decline before the 1937 break; there has been a sharp increase in the last three months.

Trying to explain, bears point out that the $775,000,000 increase since September is largely due to an increase of $294,000,000 in holdings of direct and guaranteed governments, and $884,000,000 of increase in reserves with the Federal Reserve bank. The latter is probably in large part due to the influx of foreign funds, which has been precipitate since the Munich alarm, though figures on it are not yet available.

Gold Imports Factor

These foreign-owned deposits are not only the hottest of hot money but the idlest of idle money. At the end of October, deposits for foreign account in the United States have recently been reported by the U. S. Treasury at $1,702,000,000. They have probably mounted several hundred million dollars since then; the January, 1939, Federal Reserve Bulletin (page 35) shows outstanding short-term liabilities to foreigners reported by banks in the United States as $1,732,000,000 on September 28, up over $400,000,000 in six weeks. So the rise in deposits may be very largely due to the influx of foreign gold.

Another bearish effort at talking away the recent increase in bank deposits consists in the old velocity argument. The "annual rate of turnover of demand deposits, adjusted for seasonal variation" published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, has slumped and slid for years and continued to new low levels in 1938.

Figures for the last two years are as follows:

	1938	1937
January	24.7	27.2
February	23.3	26.7
March	23.5	27.6
April	23.1	26.3
May	23.2	26.5
June	22.7	25.8
July	22.9	26.1
August	22.3	26.4
September	22.9	26.3
October	23.3	26.4
November	24.5	27.3
December	24.9	26.1

However, this argument doesn't seem to really meet head-on the bullish argument drawn from rising bank deposits. It sounds chiefly like a general proof that credit management can't manage, that the pump hasn't primed, and that business isn't as good as it used to be, for reasons well known to everybody except Government officials.

Commercial Loans Shrink

The really bearish argument is in the commercial loan figures. Commercial loans have been going down almost steadily since the autumn of 1937. They levelled out last summer, increased less than seasonally last fall, and are now declining more than seasonally. On January 25 they were, for reporting member banks in 101 cities, down $630,000,000 from a year earlier, or about 14 per cent, though the Federal Reserve Board adjusted index, now around 103, is more than 25 per cent above last January's (1938) figure of 80. The total of "Commercial, industrial, agricultural loans" is now below the level of last May, when the production indices hit bottom at 76, and the lowest in several years.

Bulls do not, however, take this as a very strong argument on the bear side. Granted, they say, business is playing very close to the vest. But this is more favorable than if the current recovery had been financed by an expansion of commercial loans. It means there has been so far at least no unwieldy inventory accumulation. Furthermore, the partial and short-lived recovery of 1933-1937 brought no increase in commercial loans for the first two of its four years. In fact commercial loans seem to be a trifle obsolete. The Government is financing the crops, the installment companies are financing automobiles, the factors are financing cotton mills, the big corporations are financing themselves, and the rest of the country can't put up satisfactory collateral.

So the best of the argument from the banking figures seems to be on the side of the bulls—assuming the quantity theory is true at least to the extent that a decided downswing in business can be foreseen in a downswing in bank deposits, and no such downswing is yet in evidence.

Arkansas Senate Passes Bill Cutting Down 'Gas' Tax of 6.5 Cents a Gallon

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—A bill to create five border zones around Arkansas for the purpose of graduating downward the State's 6.5 cents a gallon gasoline tax to the level of lower rates in adjoining states was passed by the State Senate, 25-6, and sent to the House.

The zones would be effective only on the borders touching Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas because the gasoline taxes in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee are equal to or higher than that charged in Arkansas, sponsors said.

Under the zone system, dealers in the first zone, 300 feet deep, would be allowed to meet the tax rate in the adjoining state. The next four zones, each six miles deep, would step up the tax 1 cent per zone until equality with the Arkansas rate had been reached.

It was believed the system would stop Arkansas residents from driving to adjoining states, particularly Missouri, which has a 2-cent tax, in order to get gasoline cheaper.

Westinghouse Net $3.38 on Common

NEW YORK (AP) — Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. and subsidiaries, for the year 1938, reported consolidated net income of $9,052,773 after charges, equal after dividend requirements on 79,974 shares of 7 per cent cumulative participating ($50 par value) preferred stock to $3.38 a share on the 2,592,155 shares of ($50 par value) common.

This compared with net profit of $20,126,408 in 1937, equal under participating provisions to $7.53 a share on the combined shares of preferred and common.

A. W. Robertson, Chairman of the board, said 1938 sales totaled $157,953,216, compared with $206,348,307 in 1937, a decrease of 23 per cent.

"Orders booked were down 35 per cent from 1937, totaling $149,662,776 for 1938 as against $229,540,061 for 1937," he declared. He added that while the "downward trend" was checked during the middle of the year, and no signs of betterment were shown in the latter part of 1938, there was "a definite improvement in January."

Roscoe Seybold, Vice-President and Comptroller, was elected a director.

Freight Volume by Truck Above '37 for Four Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Trucking Associations, Inc., reported that the volume of freight moved by truck in December, for the fourth consecutive month, exceeded the volume for the corresponding month of 1937. The December volume, however, was 5.08 per cent under November.

Reports from 193 motor carriers in 40 states showed they transported an aggregate of 736,388 tons in December, compared with 775,755 tons in November and 590,008 tons in December, 1937, the associations said.

World's Tin Supply Increases

NEW YORK—World's visible supply of tin at the end of January totaled 21,924 tons, against 20,898 at the end of December, according to W. H. Gartsen's estimate. Straits and Arnhem smelter carryover as of Jan. 31 amounted to 11,024 tons, against 8,596 at the end of December.

U. S. Gold Stock Rises $170,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Continued shipments of foreign gold to the United States contributed largely to a $170,000,000 gain in the nation's gold stock during January, the New York Federal Reserve Bank reported in its monthly business review.

The inflow, said the review, began the month in sizable amounts, diminished for about 10 days following a firmer tendency in the pound sterling, but increased again in the second half of the month after the pound and Dutch guilder showed renewed weakness.

The month's imports of the yellow metal totaled $97,200,000, the major part coming from England, Holland, Canada and Japan.

Four Shipping Lines Make Charges Against Shepard

NEW YORK (AP)—A hearing opened before an examiner of the U. S. Maritime Commission on a complaint by four companies in the intercoastal shipping trade against the Shepard Steamship Company.

The complainants, the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, the Luckenbach Steamship Company, the Panama-Pacific line and the Dollar line, seek to have the commission order the Shepard line to conform to the minimum rate classifications and practices which the 11 conference lines in the intercoastal trades now employ.

Chicago Mail Order Prices Cut

CHICAGO—Price reductions in basic lines from a year ago are revealed in Chicago Mail Order Co.'s spring catalog. Some of the more significant reductions follow: Cotton yard goods 9.5 per cent, cotton clothing 6.6 per cent, wool clothing 8 per cent, blankets 11.3 per cent, silks 11.9 per cent, rayons 18.2 per cent, men's, women's, and children's shoes 6.1 per cent.

Nation's Savings Deposits in 1938 Hit All-Time High

NEW YORK (AP)—The average mutual savings bank depositor had $675.31 in his account last year, $19.32 less than in 1937, but an increase of more than half a million depositors in the year raised the total of savings in mutual banks to the highest point in history.

The National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, representing about one-fifth of all deposits in banks in the United States, reported that on December 31, total deposits in member banks were $10,235,431,452, an increase over 1937 of $109,050,300, the highest figure for mutual banks in more than a century of operations.

On the same date, accounts numbered 15,156,553, a gain of 578,367 over 1937.

Henry R. Kinsey, President of the association, commented: "The fact that mutual savings accounts were so well maintained in a difficult year provides a basis for confidence in the year ahead. No indicator reflects public interest more accurately than its savings accounts and the fact that millions of citizens find even a small surplus to put aside shows the public will toward thrift."

The association listed the Bowery Savings Bank of New York as holding top ranking in total deposits, $516,188,891.

Other banks in the first 21 included: No. 3, Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, Philadelphia, $350,188,360; No. 13, Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, Boston, $126,682,173; No. 14, Provident Institution for Savings, Boston, $121,158,998; No. 16, Society for Savings, Cleveland, $112,095,000; Buffalo Savings Bank, Buffalo, N. Y., $99,725,089; No. 19, Western Saving Fund Society, Philadelphia, $97,378,729; No. 20, Howard Savings Institution, Newark, N. J., $95,945,975; No. 21, Savings Bank of Baltimore, Baltimore, $94,162,047.

Republican Senators Ask 'Printing Press' Money Law Repeal

WASHINGTON (AP)—Four Republican senators joined today in asking repeal of statutory authority for the President to issue $3,000,000,000 "in greenbacks."

They contended in a resolution that "unsecured and irredeemable paper currency would endanger the entire economic and political structure of the country."

Senators H. Styles Bridges and Charles W. Tobey, New Hampshire; John A. Danaher, Connecticut, and Robert A. Taft, Ohio, added that the authority vested in the Administration to issue the currency, "would impose hardships on small savers and investors, holders of life-insurance policies, wage earners and those with fixed incomes."

Your Income Tax

No. 4

Who Must File Returns

Returns are required of every individual who is single or who is married but not living with husband or wife who for the year had a gross income of $5,000 or more or a net income of $1,000 or more, and of every individual who is married and living with husband or wife, if no joint return is made and if (1) such individual has a net income of $2,500 or more or a gross income of $5,000 or more and the other spouse has no gross income, or (2) such individual and his spouse each has a gross income, regardless of the amount of net income, and the aggregate net income of the two is $2,500 or more, or (3) such individual and his spouse each has a gross income and the aggregate gross income is $5,000 or more. Widowers, widows, divorcees, and married persons separated by mutual consent are classed as single persons. The personal exemptions are $1,000 for single persons and $2,500 for married persons living together and for heads of families.

Husband and wife living together at the close of the taxable year may file a single joint return (even though one has no gross income) or make separate returns of the income of each. If separate returns are filed, one may not report income which belongs to the other, but must report only the income which actually belongs to him. If a joint return is filed, such return is treated as a taxable unit, and the income disclosed is subject to both the normal tax and the surtax. The liability with respect to the tax on a joint return is joint and several. No joint return may be made if either husband or wife is a nonresident alien.

If a joint return is not made by an agent of the taxpayers it must be signed by both husband and wife and sworn to before a proper officer by the spouse preparing the return, or if neither or both prepare the return, then by both spouses.

Where separate returns are filed by husband and wife, the joint personal exemption of $2,500 may be taken by either or divided between them in any proportion as agreed upon.

In filing a joint return husband and wife compute the earned income credit in the same manner as in filing separate returns. If taxpayer's net income is not more than $3,000, the entire net income is considered to be earned net income.

Husband and wife may elect each year whether to file a joint return or separate returns. Where, however, joint or separate returns have been filed for a particular year, neither husband nor wife may after the due date of the return file an amended return or returns on a different basis for that year.

Lead Prices Advanced

NEW YORK (AP)—Leading sellers of lead advanced the price .10 of a cent a pound to 4.85 cents. It had been priced at 4.75 cents since Jan. 24. Last year's highest price was 5.10 cents, established Sept. 19 and maintained nearly six weeks.

To Be Partners of J. P. Morgan & Co.

© Underwood & Underwood

Left: I. C. Raymond Atkin; right: Henry C. Alexander; to be admitted as partners in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. on Feb. 17.

Discusses Duties And Immunities Of Accountants

The following article in four parts, discussing what are "the legal duties and immunities of accountants, is especially timely in view of the McKesson & Robbins affair and the suit brought by some stockholders against the prominent firm which audited the big drug firm's accounts.

By Gustave Simons

Of the New York Bar

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Recent startling developments in the McKesson & Robbins case have brought to the fore the important question of the exact legal responsibilities of certified public accountants. What is a certificate worth? How much can it be relied upon? How may a person dealing with an accountant secure the utmost in protection? What protection is the accountant himself entitled to, and what risks does he assume? All these problems which heretofore have seemed academic and theoretical have now assumed a status of great practical importance and dollars and cents significance. A survey of cases decided throughout the United States and in Great Britain and of the provisions of the S. E. C. indicates that the common opinion of accountants' responsibilities is woefully incorrect. In most instances a person receiving a certified balance sheet and relying on the same is utterly without protection in the event that the balance sheet turns out to be incorrect. In most instances accountants, no matter how careless, are immune from liability.

From the cases and laws surveyed and digested, sixteen suggestions which seem most important and practical have been culled. These are as follows:

1. **Certification—**
   Certification should not be relied upon unless furnished directly by the accountant.
2. **Liability—**
   Accountants are not liable for honest mistakes, except to those who receive certifications directly from them.
3. **Extent of responsibility—**
   Accountants should be informed for what purpose a certification will be employed.
4. **Audit—**
   If a detailed audit is expected, it must be specified.
5. **Do you know, or is it a guess?—**
   Accountants are liable if they claim to know something and it is merely hearsay.
6. **Net profits—**
   Avoid contract depending on net profits.
7. **Inventories—**
   Beware of inventory estimates.
8. **Appraisal—**
   Accountants should rarely be used to settle disputes.
9. **Valuation—**
   Opinions as to value should never be relied upon.
10. **Bills and accounts receivable—**
    Always have your accountant verify them.
11. **Reports and tax returns—**
    Always obtain copies of them.
12. **The tax year—**
    Always have your accountant come in before the end of the tax year. Don't wait until your return is due.
13. **Tax gains and losses—**
    Semiannual check is now necessary.
14. **The accountant with "pull"—**
    A nonexistent species.
15. **Accountants and attorneys—**
    An accountant is not an attorney.
16. **SEC—**
    The effect of the SEC rules on accountants' duties.

1. Certification

Certification should not be relied upon unless furnished directly by the accountant. Mr. "A" wants to lend money to the "B" corporation. He asks for and obtains its balance sheet and annual statement certified by a reputable C. P. A. Relying on this, Mr. "A" advances a large sum of money, only to discover that the accountants have been guilty of a very careless oversight, and that the "B" corporation is insolvent and his money lost. Under those circumstances, the accountants are not responsible to Mr. "A" for the loss that their negligence caused. Generally accountants are responsible only to those who actually employ them to make an audit and to whom their balance sheet is addressed. This rule is absolutely vital. Every day large sums of money are advanced in reliance on certifications where there is absolutely no remedy should the certifications prove to be mistaken. The problem can be easily solved. If a concern desires substantial credit, the lender can insist on a certification addressed directly to him either by the regular accountants of the borrower or by accountants especially called in. The cost of this can be deemed an expense incidental to the loan and should be borne by the borrower, but no substantial advance should be made in reliance upon a certification made for the borrower and not made for or addressed to the lender.

2. Liability

Accountants are not liable for honest mistakes, except to those who receive certifications directly from them. Where accountants, at the time a certification is prepared for a concern, know that it is being made for the purpose of obtaining credit from a third party whose identity is made known to them, they will be responsible for mistakes. However, this, as in all instances where proof of notice is required, is a very slender reed to lean upon, and under such circumstances it usually is possible to arrange for the certification to be made directly to the lender, so that liability for mistakes can be made more definite. From the accountant's viewpoint, it might be well to specify in the letter accompanying the usual statement that the report is made exclusively for the use of the employer.

3. Extent of Responsibility

Accountants should be informed for what purpose a certification will be employed. Even when accountants are liable, they are responsible only for losses that were contemplated by them. For example, the responsibility of an accountant making a mistake would be much greater if he knew that investment was going to be made on the basis of his certification, as opposed to the situation where he merely believed that people who had already invested money were interested in finding out what progress the concern was making. Therefore, it is wise to advise accountants in writing as to the purpose for which their statements will be used.

4. Audit

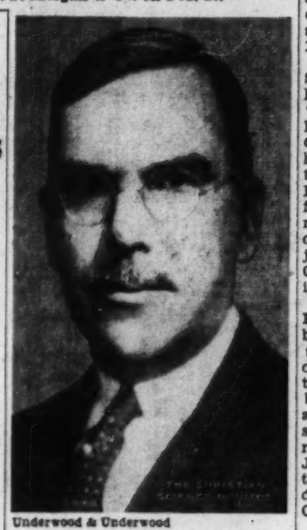
If a detailed audit is expected, it must be specified. The average report is merely a balance sheet report. It is not a detailed audit. In those circumstances, the certification for which the accountant is responsible is really the fact that the balance sheet was in accordance with the books of account. The books themselves may have been falsified. With a balance sheet statement alone there is no responsibility to go back of the books and to verify the actual facts. A balance sheet statement, in other words, merely is a reflection of the status of a concern presumed to be run by wholly honest men. It does not fix upon accountants any responsibility to anyone for the discovery of defalcations. If a detailed audit and verification rather than a balance sheet is to be required, this must be specified in the accountant's contract of employment.

(To Be Continued)

Eaton & Howard Funds

Net asset value per share on Dec. 31, 1938 of Eaton & Howard Management Fund F was $12.73, compared with $10.72 at the end of 1937, or an increase of approximately 18.8 per cent. Total dividends paid during 1938 amounted to 40 cents per share. At the year-end, 97 per cent of the net assets of the fund was invested in selected common stocks of 36 companies representing 15 different industries, and 9.3 per cent was held in cash at that time.

Note: In The Christian Science Monitor for Jan. 25 it was reported that during 1938 four quarterly dividends of $9.20 each were paid on the Eaton & Howard Management Fund A-1. This should have read "of 20 cents each."



Underwood & Underwood

William A. Mitchell

Also to be a Morgan partner.

J. P. Morgan & Co. Takes on 3 Young Men as Partners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—J. P. Morgan & Company will admit to general partnership on Feb. 17, Henry C. Alexander, I. C. Raymond Atkin and William A. Mitchell. This is considered routine procedure to fill gaps caused recently by vacancies.

These appointments are the first admissions to partnership made by the Morgan firm in seven years, or since the induction of Charles D. Dickey on Jan. 2, 1932, and will bring the number of partners to 15.

Mr. J. P. Morgan made the announcement in one of his infrequent appearances before the press.

History of New Men

Henry C. Alexander was born at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in 1902. After attending the public schools there, he went to Vanderbilt University, where he was graduated in 1923. He studied law at Vanderbilt and at the Yale Law School, taking his law degree in 1925. He entered the law office of Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed in the fall of that year, and became a partner on January 1, 1935.

I. C. Raymond Atkin was born at Springfield, Ontario, in 1892. After high school, he entered the service of The Traders Bank of Canada, which later merged with the Royal Bank of Canada, and except for the war years he remained with the latter institution until 1925. In serving the Royal Bank of Canada at various branches from Quebec to the West Coast he rose to inspector in the head office of the Bank in Montreal. In 1925 he joined the staff of J. P. Morgan & Co., receiving the title of manager in 1931.

William A. Mitchell was born at Hamilton, Ontario, in 1892. After being graduated from high school there, he entered The Traders Bank of Canada. Later, after the merger of this institution, he served in various branches of the Royal Bank in Canada and abroad, and finally as Inspector in the head office in Montreal. In 1925 he joined the staff of J. P. Morgan & Co., receiving the title of manager in 1931. He is a director of the Associated Dry Goods Co.

Present Partners

The present partners in Morgan & Co. are J. P. Morgan, Charles Steele, Thomas W. Lamont, Junius S. Morgan, George Whitney, R. C. Leffingwell, Francis D. Bartow, Arthur M. Anderson, Thomas S. Lamont, H. P. Davison, Edward Hopkinson Jr. and Charles D. Dickey.

The increase in the number of partners, it was said, is being done not only to bring younger men into the partnership but also to relieve some of the older members of some of their duties and does not indicate any expansion in or departure from the firm's normal course of activity.

In 1932 there were 20 partners of the Morgan firm which is believed to have been the maximum number in the history of the bank. Since that time, however, the number has been reduced to the present figure of 12.

The new partners automatically will become members of Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia.

Urges Centralized Monetary Control By Reserve Board

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma proposed in a letter to President Roosevelt that the Federal Reserve Board be given centralized control over all governmental monetary policies.

He cited a report of the board that it now lacks the power to put the brakes on any inflationary movement.

Canadian Pacific Net Earnings Gain

MONTREAL (CP)—Gross earnings were lower but net earnings were higher during last month, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company reported. December gross earnings were $11,948,454, a decrease of $313,780 from the December, 1937, total of $12,262,235. Net earnings in December were $3,345,760, an increase of $420,390 over the net for December, 1937, of $2,925,365.

Gross and net earnings for the calendar year of 1938 were lower than for 1937. Gross for 1938 was $142,258,980, a decrease of $2,826,576 from the previous year. Net was $20,752,465, a decrease of $2,989,781 from the 1937 net of $23,742,247.

Swiss Metal Firm Denied A Supreme Court Review

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Swiss metal firm failed to get a Supreme Court review of a decision awarding the Government a $6,967,987 judgment.

The firm, the Société Suisse Pour Valeurs de Metaux, appealed from the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

The Swiss company was a subsidiary of German firms which owned stock in the American Metal Company of New York. During the war the alien property custodian seized the stock.

In 1921, a refund of nearly $7,000,000 was allowed on the grounds the German companies had assigned the stock to the Société Suisse—not an alien enemy. In asking the judgment later, the Government contended the Swiss claim had been allowed "with practically no investigation by Government officers."

It was as a result of the 1921 transaction that Thomas W. Miller, alien property custodian, and Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty were indicted.

Mr. Miller was convicted, and the jury disagreed as to Mr. Daugherty.

Utility to Spend $4,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Ohio Edison Company is planning to spend in excess of $4,000,000 during the coming year on improvements and new construction, A. C. Blinn, President, announced. Expenditures in 1938 amounted to approximately $3,000,000.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

PAYING GUESTS

PASADENA, CALIF. — Delightful estate in Pasadena suburbs offers spacious suite of rooms; open fireplace; beautiful views; accommodations for two or more. Address Owner, R. F. D. #1, Box 150.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

POSITIVELY highest prices; antiques, china, glass, bric-a-brac, silver, old jewelry, paintings, art objects, furnishings; appraisals. ROSNER, 2266 Church Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. BU. 4-8849.

BEDDING

MARKS, Bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innersprings; box springs sterilized, remade. 431 Amsterdam Ave. (80th), New York City. TRafalgar 7-8195.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE
Exceptional "Buys" in living rooms, bedrooms, dining rooms, rugs, odd pieces; highest quality. Samples from better manufacturers; also selected items from fine homes. Complete line SIMMONS Beautyrest bedding.
LLOYDS FURNITURE GALLERIES
239 East 60th Street, N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—COUPLES

COOK-MAID, BUTLER-CHAUFFEUR: Christian Scientists preferred; 3 adults; laundry; near Ridgefield, Conn.; $125 monthly; references. Write Box P-2, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Av., N.Y.C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

VERY capable young lady; about 20 hours general office work weekly; permanent. Box B-2, 1293 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ACCOMMODATIONS for rest and study; home environment; attention if required. Mrs. J. Cuby, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. 6155.

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study, attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800, 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel. Nevins 8-3400. Jackson Heights Office, Newtown 9-4949.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

STEINWAY and other standard make pianos bought, sold, rented; classical records bought, sold. ERNEST DAVIS, 158 W. 86, N. Y. C.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON

SPECIAL ELECTION

City Clerk's Office, February 1, 1939.

In accordance with the provisions of the laws concerning elections, notice is hereby given that meetings of the citizens of Ward 8 of the City of Boston, qualified to vote for city officers, will be held in the several polling places designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners on

Tuesday, the Fourteenth Day of February, 1939

and all such citizens will on said date, in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote, give in their votes for one member of the City Council, to fill a vacancy.

The polls at said meetings will be opened at eight o'clock A. M. and closed at eight o'clock P. M.

Attest:
W. J. DOYLE, City Clerk.

Sugar Industry: Hawaii's Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Despite the setback suffered by Hawaii's sugar industry, many lines of business showed substantial gains during 1938.

New high records set by tourist travel and general construction, and appreciable gains by retail and wholesale business partially offset affects of the depression experienced by the sugar producers.

Business leaders in the Territory generally conceded that the close of 1938 found the sugar industry facing its most challenging crisis in its history.

Sugar production totaled about 921,753 short tons, raw value, for which the industry received approximately $50,000,000, compared with $70,000,000 in 1937. The average price was $13.50 a ton less than in 1937. The industry, however, paid $30,000,000 in wages and bonuses, compared with $28,350,000 paid in 1937.

Because of the muddled condition of the American sugar industry generally, producers in Hawaii see little basis for hope that the price will improve in 1939. Producers are convinced, however, that because of the widespread unrest in the industry, on the mainland United States as well as in offshore areas, there undoubtedly will be considerable agitation for revision of sugar legislation during the next Congress.

N. J. Committee Votes End to College's Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Elimination of the entire appropriation of $221,906 for the New Jersey Teachers' College in Newark for the fiscal year, 1939-'40, has been voted by the Legislative Appropriations Committee on motion of State Senator Homer Zink, (R) of Essex. There are six teachers' colleges under State management, one of which is in Newark and one in Paterson, and the committee's act with regard to the Newark institution was interpreted as indicating that the school in Paterson would receive similar treatment.

D. A. R. Bar on Negroes In Hall Stirs Protest

NEW YORK (AP)—Metropolitan Opera stars and other musicians protested Jan. 30, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced, against the Daughters of the American Revolution barring Marian Anderson, Negro singer, from Constitution Hall in Washington. The Association said the D. A. R., which owns the building, has a contract clause preventing Negro artists from appearing there. Miss Anderson had scheduled a concert April 9.

In a telegram to the N. A. A. C. P., Lawrence Tibbett, President of the American Guild of Musical Artists, called the D. A. R. rule "obviously undemocratic and un-American," and said he would recommend that the Guild Board uphold the N. A. A. C. P. Other messages were received from Kirsten Flagstad, Geraldine Farrar, Walter Damrosch, and Leopold Stokowski, through an assistant.

PAYING GUESTS

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.—Real home, winter or permanently; with two experienced, cheerful home-makers; near beach; garden; delicious meals. MISS HOYT, 7744 Collins Ave.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I., N. Y.
A home for rest, study and recreation. Also one house of small apartments with community kitchen. One hour's drive from the World's Fair Grounds. Booklet. Ronkonkoma 16.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
29 Years in Flatbush

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y. Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

SCARSDALE AND VICINITY
Nash and Bogart offer remarkable home values, attractive apartments with country outlook, land and assistance in home building.
NASH AND BOGART
26 E. Parkway Tel. 930 Scarsdale, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 172 Huntington Ave.—Newly furnished, attractive double, single rooms; near The Mother Church; cheerful atmosphere. KEN. 7173.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (4-B)—Redecorated, outside single-double, private bath, kitchenette; elevator; piano optional; transients. EN. 2-3718.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., N. Y.—Large sunny room, refined home; one or two gentlemen or couple; garage; breakfast; near station. 12 N. Marion Place. Tel. 3832.

ROOMS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Young business man wishes two rooms or one large room in exclusive residential section; away one-fourth time; owns living room furniture; desires excellent meals; private shower; garage. Box B-2, 1293, National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

RUG CLEANING

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
Shampooing, Repairing, etc. Delivery Service 136th St. and Barclay Ave., Flushing, N. Y. Independence 3-5555

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 430 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — Young lady desires a position; any light work. Address, Position, 3799 Lake Avenue.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST — Refined college graduate; efficient, willing worker, eager for opportunity; responsible; office machines. Raymond 8-2615. Write Box S-8, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

WANTED — Soloist, experienced, Christian Science church in Borough of Queens. Write Box D-2, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TAILORING

LADIES' CUSTOM TAILORING AND MILLINERY—Expert workmanship; moderate prices. Michael Marone, tailor; Rebecca Saunders, millinger, 1065 Madison Av., N. Y. C. BU. 8-3798.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE
SINGING SPEAKING
Private or Class Instruction
CLASS especially for Hymn Singing;
Thursday evenings.
170 W. 73rd, New York City EN. 2-7910
Consultation free; by appointment

KATHARINE LA SHECK
Teacher of Singing
532 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Tel. GA. 2172

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948 Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PIANOS
Musettes—Mason & Hamlin
Knabe—Lester—Hardman Peck
"MINIPIANO"
GILMAN'S Music Store
243 Fairfield Avenue

WALTER R. ROTHE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Specialist in
Air-Conditioning
Quiet Map Oil Burner
Plumbing and Heating
Estab. in 1915

SAN MARTIN
Artichoke
MACARONI
F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
Diamonds Sterling Silver
We Repair Watches and All Kinds of Jewelry
1134 BROAD STREET

Gowns
Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S

Colony Gas Stations, Inc.
TYDOL GAS—Lubrication
Tires, Auto Repairs, Car Washing
1585 Main St., cor. Washington Ave.
24-hr. Service 4-5168

MEIGS
Men's and Young Men's reg. $30 and $35
Suits $18.85
Of Interest to **Every** Bridgeport Home
Save 25% to 33 1/3% Now in
HOWLAND'S
February Furniture and Floor Covering Specials

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone Greenwich 3197-J
Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 6 p. m.
Monday, Tuesday and Thursday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bergeron's Pharmacy
Exclusive Distributors for
LOUIS SHERRY
ICE CREAM
Tel. 228 26 West Putnam Ave.

New England Carpet Cleaning Company
We Clean Anything From Gloves to Rugs
DYEING
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

GREENWICH (Continued)

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in Greenwich, Conn.
Member of Federal Reserve System

B. Frank Finney Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
President
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

The Sutton Oil Co.
Arthur E. Sutton Joseph S. Hall
FUEL OIL
OIL BURNERS
Tel. 2711

CHURCH STREET GARAGE
General Garage Service
Gasoline and Oil
DAVID G. PEABODY, Prop.
23 CHURCH STREET Tel. 2662

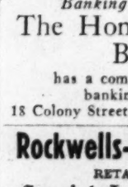
Wild Bird Seed
BIRD FEEDERS
$1.25, $1.50 and $3.00
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 603

HARTFORD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

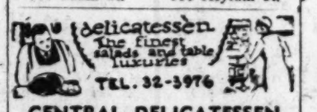
BUY YOUR CLOTHES at GEMMILL, BURNHAM & CO. and Be SATISFIED
110 Asylum Near Trumbull

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.



HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

LEMON MERINGUE PIES
3 Sizes
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.



CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave. W., Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730—2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs.

MERIDEN

Of Real Value Is a Good Banking Connection
The Home National Bank
has a complete and safe banking service.
18 Colony Street At the Clock

Rockwells-Maple Street
RETAIL DEPT.
Special Inventory Sale
Silver Deposited Glass Samples and Discontinued Articles
$1.00 Special, Small Luster Salad Bowl
Open 10-5 daily

MIDDLETOWN

FEBRUARY SALE
Furniture and Rugs
Linoleums and Curtains
Savings—10% to 40%
CAULKINS & POST, Inc.
494 MAIN STREET

Complete Laundering Service
Forest City Laundry
JOHN H. EHLERS, *Prop.*
248-250 William Street Phone 456

SEA FOODS
The Middletown Fish Market
99 Center St. John Moore, Prop. Tel. 3020

PELTON'S
Try Our Tasty Lunches
Delicious Wholesome
Two Convenient Stores
108 Main St. Phone 1409
186 East Main St. Phone 647

CONROY'S
Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
364 Main Street, Middletown, Conn.

MIDDLETOWN (Continued)

WRUBEL'S
Announces the Arrival of New Spring Styles in
RED CROSS SHOES
Here Exclusively in Middletown $6.50

NEW BRITAIN

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO.
28th Anniversary Sale
SPECIAL—!!
Every second garment half price
415 West Main St. Ph. 364

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2793

GULF **Exide**
HYCAP BATTERIES
Hardware City Fuel Co.
102 West Main St. Next to Post Office
Phone 531

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

If You Burn
COAL—COKE—OIL
Call
QuinnipiaC COAL Co.
6-1125 344 STATE STREET
Please mention the Monitor.

Esso Gasoline
Goodyear Tires—Service Everywhere
PARKING
CHARLIE'S 255 George St. 8-5722

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Engraved Wedding Invitations
Samples Gladly Mailed
Chapel Street, at the Taft

NEW LONDON

SALEM'S BEAUTY SALON IN NEW LONDON 160 STATE ST.
IN WESTERLY OPIES DEPT. STORE

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St.
So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

Loft Valentine Candies
GREETING CARDS
New and Used Typewriters
Easy Terms
TARLOV'S
44 WALL ST., NORWALK

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Stamford Dept. Store
Atlantic and Bell Sts., Stamford, Conn.
Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices

Brown Brothers Ideal
"ONE PARK ROW" **Market**
PHONE 4-1193

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

STAMFORD (Continued)

NOW! STOREWIDE
MID-WINTER CLEARANCES
WOMEN'S Coats—Furs—Dresses!
MEN'S and BOY'S Overcoats—Suits!
A FRANKEL **SALE** MEANS REAL SAVINGS
H. FRANKEL & SONS
STAMFORD, CONN.
"Charge It the Frankel Way"

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street STamford 3-2188

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank St., Stamford Phone 3-3171
MID-WINTER FURNITURE SALE
Exceptional values—in Fine Furniture made to flatter your home!

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"It Pays to Shop at G. B. & H."
Everything for the Baby
Dresses—Coats—Underwear
Blankets—Stockings—Shoes
Sweaters—Snuggle Rugs
and a host of other necessary things for the 1 to 6-year-old child

Our NEW FROCKS will add a touch of Spring to your Winter wardrobe
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 E. Main Street, Waterbury

Ye Old Fashion
Chocolates
Have you tried these deliciously flavored chocolates?
The Miller & Peck Co.

See the New
Bride's Chest of Silver
Very Complete—1847 Rogers Bros.
$59.95
W. E. Pierpont, Inc.
Jeweler 159 Bank Street

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625.
Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JOHN G. MYERS COMPANY
Featured in Our
February "Dress-Up-Your-Home" Sale
Custom Built Chairs, $29
Choice of 25 Different and Unusual Coverings
Regularly $39.95
FURNITURE, THIRD FLOOR

Holmes Bros.
Florists
20 Steuben St. Green Houses
Albany, N. Y. Western Ave.

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

HOAG & TAYLOR
MEN'S WEAR
MID-WINTER SALE
Shirts, Pajamas, Hosiery, Robes, Sweaters, etc.

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

WHITNEY'S
January Sales
Mean Savings for Every Purse
SHOP TODAY

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064, 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET
CLEARANCE
Low Prices for Beautiful Shoes
PURNER'S MILLINERY
and
GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
118 Washington Ave., Endicott, N. Y.

DOUGLAS Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349
Atlantic Range and Fuel Oil
Coal, Coke, Building Supplies

FURNITURE SALE
Our Annual February Furniture Sale permits modernization of your home at least expense. Our budget plan will help you.
AT McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M.
85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Cosmetics
Tel. 6260—6261
71 PONDFIELD ROAD

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST Tel. 2251

Meats, Poultry Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153-0154

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
4949 Main St. Un. 6600
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor

DELECTABLE **CANDIES** By **NAN SCHEPPY**
60c pound
2 pounds $1
GA. 4074
Open Sundays
1053 Elmwood Avenue at Bird

AAA Coal & Coke Co.
READING
Try our laundered Coal
Try our Domestic Coke
Try our Wood
Try our Coal Budget Plan
PHONE BU 1580

WHEN YOU
"Say It with Flowers"
Say It with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7396
280 DELAWARE AVE.
HOTEL STATLER 304 MAIN ST.

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
LIGHT CARTING
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

For the Finer Pieces in
JEWELRY
When Individuality and Sound Values Are Desired
KAMPHAUSEN CO.
291 DELAWARE AVENUE
SECOND FLOOR CL. 7092

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

QUALITY MEATS
Beef, Pork, Veal, and Lamb
Poultry of all kinds in season
SOUTH MAIN ST. CASH MARKET
Phone 2591 Free Delivery

ITHACA

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
More than four dozen kinds of delicious frozen foods—vegetables, fruits, meats, fish, poultry.
ATWATER'S
111 E. State St. Phone 2761

See the New 1939
ZENITH, PHILCO
Radios Now at
ROTHSCHILDS

HERRON'S—
Shoes for All the Family
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
138 E. State St. ITHACA, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

Spring Showing
"KAY DUNHILL" Frocks of 1939
$3.98 to $7.98
NELSON'S
"One of Chautauqua Region's Fine Department Stores"

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

24-Hour Service
Mobilgas
Modern Lubrication Equipment
Washing and Polishing
SOCONY
EMIL JONES
FRIENDLY SERVICE STATION
MAIN AT SIXTH PHONE 7023

Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
"A Good Store Since 1888"

LARCHMONT

G·W·MERRELL
HARDWARE
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT, GIFTS
G. E. REFRIGERATORS, RANGES
WASHING MACHINES, VACUUMS
1921 PALMER AVENUE

B. GLASSMAN
Watches and Jewelry
Expert Repairing Old Gold Bought
Tel. Larchmont 1536 1935 Palmer Ave.

Long Island

BALDWIN

Service Quality Cleanness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

BAY SHORE

O'SHEA BROS.
Prime Meats—Poultry
"Where Quality Reigns Supreme"
BAY SHORE AND BABYLON

NORGE
see the New 1939 Models of Norge Refrigeration
Morris Freedman
7-9-11 W. Main Street
Phone Bay Shore 30

With Cold Weather Now
We suggest taking advantage of our Big Stocks and Low Prices.
FREEDMAN'S DEPT. STORE

BAY SHORE—Babylon

FRANK B. FERRARO
Fruiterers—Grocers
Distributors: Birds Eye Frosted Foods
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Charles & Co. Products
Prompt Deliveries Tel Babylon 529
30 EAST MAIN STREET, BABYLON

BAY SHORE—Islip

ROSCOE C. HAFF
CLIFTON E. SCHLEMMER
Islip Coal & Feed Co.
"You'll like our weigh"
Coal—FUEL OIL—Coke
Bay Shore 1139—PHONES—Islip 1122

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

DOUGLASTON

Bird's Eye Frosted Foods
Are but one of the groups of quality foods at fair prices—with which we hope to continuously merit your patronage.
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Tel. Bayside 9-1571, 1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

MID-WINTER CLEARANCE SALE
With Reductions Throughout the Entire Store
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
1039 Central Avenue

Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684
D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 299 Central Avenue)

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

82 GROVE STREET
FLUSHING DEPOT GARAGE
135-27 40th Road Flu. 9-7500
SOCONY PRODUCTS
Mobilgas Mobil Lubrication Mobiloil
Washing Storage
Courteous Service

May—Juel
Beauty Salon
MARCELLING MANICURING
Specializing in Permanent Waving
43-67 147th St. Ind. 3-7273
Opposite Flushing Hospital

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BENDIX DUYSEN, *Delicatessen*
Home Cooking Our Specialty
34-36 Union Street Ind. 3-6677
WE DELIVER

FINAL CLEARANCE
FALL AND WINTER
DRESSES COATS HATS
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD. FLU. 9-4220
Open evenings Mondays and Fridays

FOREST HILLS

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas
Lunch Fountain — Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream — Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY, Forest Hills and Kew. Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

HENRY A. MUND, Inc.
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou. 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

CHAS. F. BOERNER
GROCER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-6580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

ROSTON'S
72-30 Austin St. Bou. 8-4515
Hosiery, Lingerie, Girdles
Gloves, Housecoats, Accessories

FREEPORT

VALENTINE
VALENTINES
Large Selection
FREEPORT DRUG SHOP
76 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT

HALF-YEARLY
CLOTHES SALE
Our Half-Yearly SALE of high-grade SUITS and O'COATS, held but twice a year, provide sizeable savings for every MAN.
Established 1884
ADOLPH LEVY & SON
FREEPORT, N. Y. Phone Frpt. 1474

Flowers
for Your Valentine
A. ADAM & DAUGHTERS
53 W. Merrick Rd. Ph. Free. 2435

February Special!
200 sheets — 100 envelopes
Rytex Double Check
Printed Stationery
BRAITHWAITE
10 CHURCH ST. Phone Free. 2458

FREEPORT—Merrick

SEND FLOWERS—Nature's Perfect Valentine
MILLANG'S FLORIST
224 W. Merrick Road Phone Free. 1240

GREAT NECK

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired. Roofing, Gutters, Leaders, Copper and Tin Work. Range and Furnace Repairing.
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK (Continued)

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables — BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Prompt Delivery
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 6-8 p. m. daily, except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

josephine joseph, inc.
254 FULTON AVENUE
HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND
Hempstead 1688
Dresses, Gowns, Sportswear, Coats, Suits

February Sale
S. BAUMANN, Inc.
Furniture—Carpets—Bedding
266-268 Front St., Hempstead, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

CAMEO SHOPS — Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers made to order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav 9-2652

Real Estate
HOMES—APARTMENTS
INVESTMENT PROPERTIES
Jackson E. McCann
74-10 BROADWAY
NEwtown 9-3838

Jackson Heights Community Garage, Inc.
Living Room Comfort in Your Car with an Arvin Hot Water Heater
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav. 4-3506—3507

NEW TIP TOP
DELICATESSEN STORES, INC.
For Economy
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
All goods sold at lowest prices. Warren's Oyster Bisque and Puree
82-12 POLK AVENUE Hav 9-3403

JACKSON HEIGHTS
Woodside
For Service Call Stillwell 4-8370
FREE DELIVERY
NAGEL'S
Self Service : Grocery and Dairy
47-16 Greenpoint Ave., Woodside, L. I.
Near 48th Street

JAMAICA
FOR
'blue coal'
Call Jamaica 6-7900
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon
Rep. 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John Blue
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164TH STREET
COME IN AND SEE US
Large selection of fine fur coats. Garments made to measurement without extra charge.

Maurice Beauty Salon
8959A 164 ST.
Individualistic Artists in Beauty Culture
Phone Jamaica 6-4430

LYNBROOK
M. L. LEVISON
Metal Kitchen Utility Cabinets
All sizes from $2.75 up to $9.50
Hardware Floor Coverings
Nu Enamel Paints
35 Atlantic Avenue Phone Lynbrook 75

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lyn. 3824
All work done by competent operators
You will enjoy the atmosphere.

JOHN WATTS
Choice Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

Valentines That Talk
They Really Say
"Hello, Sweetheart"
Right Out Loud
15 cents each
WALTER S. MILLER JR.
64 ATLANTIC AVENUE

Long Island

LYNBROOK (Continued)

YOUR CHILD
Photographed in Your Own Home
Ask for Estimates
LEE HENDRICKSON
Tel. Lyn 6206 74 Taft Avenue

Insurance
of Every Description
WILLIAM M. SCOTT
7 Hempstead Avenue
Telephone Lynbrook 1282

MANHASSET

Reneva Beauticians, Ltd.
Individual Hair Styling
Permanent Waving $5 up
Other Items 50c each
486 Plandome Rd., Manhasset, L. I.
Man. 476

PATCHOGUE

Cross Island Service Station
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.,
SINCLAIR — GASOLINE
Indoor Lubricating and Washing
Cars Called For and Delivered
PHONE PATCHOGUE 1584

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Your Valentine
JAHN'S
Fine Home-Made Candies
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R.K.O.

CHECKER DINER
117-08 Hillside Avenue, opp. Keith's
Home-cooked Dinner .50c
Special Lunch 35c
13 Years in Richmond Hill

Paul Mahlke
Prime Meats
Fancy Poultry
All Kinds of Jersey Pork and Bolognas
Tel. CLeveland 3-9952
106-11 Jamaica Ave.

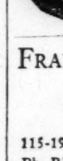
FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven
PARKWAY Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
80-19 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Heady and Tremmel
HALF YEARLY SALE
Plesser & Sons
Haberdashers
91-05 JAMAICA AVENUE

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787



Emilie Dress Shop
Very Attractive
New Spring Dresses
6A SO. PARK AVE.
R. V. C. 2945

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3841
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

Long Island

ST. ALBANS—Laurelton

Laurelton 8-2708 — *Gas Burners* *Oil Burners*
PLUMBING
SORENSEN'S
HEATING
216-12 Merrick Rd.
Springfield Garden, L. I.

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2248-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

LUGBAUER & SONS
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Fur Invisible mending and remodeling
Incorporated
27 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070—9225

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
13 GRAMATAN AVE.
Phone Hillcrest 1908

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St., Ph. Oakwood 9046

RED CROSS SHOES — ALL STYLES ALL SIZES $6.50
We carry a complete line of SHOES for the entire family.
THE YORK SHOE STORE
21 South 4th Ave. Mt. Vernon
18 Main St. Yonkers

VAN PRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY and FOWNES GLOVES
Phone OAK 2154 45 PROSPECT AVE.
For Appointment

Lovely Flowers
Arranged by
JAMES D. ROUGH EDITH C. BARLETTA
The Flower Shop, Inc.
45 Gramatan Ave. Oakwood 0101

YOU CAN OWN A
CORONA TYPEWRITER
For as Little as $1.00 Per Week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines
19 FOURTH AVENUE

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

SINCLAIR
Super Flame Oil For Heat
RAY W. TRESCH
Newburgh, N. Y. Tel. 3111

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920—
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers.

NEW ROCHELLE

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios, etc.
MOST UP-TO-DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called For and Delivered
North Ave. at Winyah Hamilton 5050

SLOAN'S
HOME MADE CANDIES
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
LUNCHEONETTES
596 Main St. New Rochelle 2876

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

I. B. COHEN
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW ROCHELLE
HOUSE OF MUSIC
- SHEET MUSIC
- MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
- PIANO TUNING
- INSTRUMENT REPAIRS
- RECORDS

Compare our Quality and Service
76 Centre Ave. New Rochelle 4317

Henry Hairdresser
Featuring
ROSE LAIRD COSMETICS
TELEPHONE NEW ROCHELLE 2532
156 North Ave., Cor. Clinton Place
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
Oldest Banking Institution in the City

A STREAM-LINED APPEARANCE IS ACHIEVED BY WELL TAILORED UNDERTHINGS!
GREGORY'S
Headquarters for BARBIZON LINGERIE
524 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

- GREETING CARDS
- STATIONERY
- FOUNTAIN PENS
- BOOKS

AGNES MEAGHER
(Formerly of Tauger's)
576 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE
(Proctor Building)

Westchester Gift Shop
Jardine Stratford
"Everything for Gift-giving"
Main St. at Maple Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For **'blue coal'**
Call Glenmore 5-8672
Speedy Delivery Service
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a. m.-4:45 p. m., except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
RE 2-5493 Est. 1837

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated

Devonshire Barber Shop and Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving by Expert Operator
Three Beauty Items for $1.00
2868 Broadway, between 111 and 112 Sts. Un 4-7377

NIAGARA FALLS

MacDONALD'S FLOWER SHOP
409 Third Street

Opp. Niagara County Savings Bank
We Telegraph Flowers

PEEKSKILL

For Best Results Use
Keystone Paint
FRED C. ROBINSON
14-16 Nelson Ave. Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387

M. A. BURNS MARKET

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
943 Second Street
Telephone 433

Van Cortlandt Dairy
All Grades of Milk
Cream—Real Churned Buttermilk
Cottage Cheese
Phone PEEKSKILL OSSINING MAHOPAC 2100 1260 2141

PELHAM

Wolf's Lane Delicatessen
INCORPORATED
299 WOLF'S LANE
Imported and Domestic Products
All Kinds Sandwiches
Home Baked Goods
FREE DELIVERY
Phone 2166 Pelham Joseph Gentleman

Pelham Commission Shop
ANTIQUES
Pelham 2940
Furniture : Silver : China : Glass
Ralph J. Fierro 203 Wolf's Lane

PICARD
GOWNS, HATS and HOSIERY
110 FIFTH AVENUE Phone Pelham 1470
HATS
hand made beautiful creations from $2.95 to $4.95
Gowns and Hosiery, Reasonable

NEW YORK

PELHAM (Continued)

PELHAM GIFT SHOP
50 Fifth Ave. Phone Pelham 3367
PELHAM, N. Y.
Gifts : Bridge Prizes
Greeting Cards

Tel. PELHAM 2626
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Chrysanthemum, Potted Plants
Cut Flowers, Corsages
Pelham 3389 211 Wolfs Lane

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

PORT CHESTER

Continuing our sale
Dresses and Hats
You may still find suitable outfits at great savings. Also new prints and pastels are priced very attractively.
LILLIAN SHOP
227 Westchester Avenue

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

Plant Flower-Colors in Your Wardrobe
Our new Dresses, Sportswear and Accessories, are being featured in Fuchsia and Cyclamen shades . . . and they're lovely!

THE UP-TO-DATE CO.
announce
a new and greatly enlarged
FEMININE SHOE SALON
(and its accessories)
Under the Personal Supervision of MR. J. T. HUFF
assisted by
Mr. J. Coolidge Hand
Miss Helen E. Lawrence
We Invite Your Inspection

A complete line of GROCERIES
Including many Monitor Nationally-Advertised Products
B & M FOOD MARKET
PROVISIONS
469 MAIN STREET Phone 6180

Mid-Winter Sale
Furniture and Rugs
The Wallace Co.

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Gen. 4311 9 a. m.-9 p. m., except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Edith Ellis OF ROCHESTER
DINNERS LUNCHES
CANDIES GIFTS
SODAS
ON THE AVENUE AT STILLSON

Edward's
Rochester's Thrift Center

Projansky
FURRIER
Tailor to Gentlewomen and Ready to Wear Clothes
39 EAST AVENUE

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAMS
N. B. C.—Red Network
8:30-8:45 P. M. (E. S. T.)
Monday through Friday

Elder's Market
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen 6161

Beck
CLEANERS and DYERS
20% DISCOUNT SALE
for limited time only
Call Monroe 8484

VAN INGEN
Fuel Service
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
262 Arnett Blvd. — Genesee 63

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
Frank K. Young
662 Monroe Avenue

CHOICE MEATS and GROCERIES
"Not How Cheap but How Good"
FRED WABNITZ
1057 Clinton Avenue South
We Deliver—Phone Mon. 9241

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Call or Write

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

R. C. HOWLAND
Choice Meats and Groceries
For 37 Years Located at
1087-1091 CLINTON AVE. SO.
Free delivery. Low prices. Quality and Service guaranteed. We thank you for your orders.
MONROE 590-591-2301

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 North Main Street, Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Dairy-made Ice Cream with Bireley's Orangeade makes a very tasty orange frost. Try our Tomato Juice, Cottage Cheese, Butter, and Buttermilk.
MON. 6616—PITTSFORD 58

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
170 LYELL AVENUE
'blue coal'—Coke
MAIN 18

Announcing the affiliation of
MRS. MARY OVERING
with
Sergeant Motor Corporation
727 MAIN STREET E.
Representing
FORD—MERCURY—LINCOLN-ZEPHYR and LINCOLN MOTOR CARS
Residence Phone Monroe 8434

RYE

TELEPHONE RYE 1121
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

SCARSDALE

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 934

Sam John Schlosser
Designer of Harmonious Interiors
Upholstery, Draperies, Slip Covers
Stratton Road Scarsdale, N. Y.
Telephone Larch. 2591

Skates, Skis, Sleds
Radiator Enclosures and Covers
Air Moisteners—Ventilators
WALTER A. HOBLIN, Inc.
Tel. 3434 1 Garth Road, Scarsdale

MILADY SHOP
Corsets
Experienced Graduate Corsetiere
45 Harwood Court Lingerie
Scarsdale, N. Y. Hosiery
Tel. Scars. 3353 Negligees

CHARLES
Hairdresser
Permanent Waving
Theatre Bldg. Scarsdale, N. Y.
80 Garth Road Telephone 4115

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3900—W. P. 8800

FRANK H. ASSENBECK
GROCER
Hartsdale, New York
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Richelieu Food Products
Phone Scarsdale 2771—2772

SCHENECTADY

Chas. Holtzmann & Son, Inc.
Neckwear—Mark Cross Gloves
Flannel Robes
259 State Street Tel. 4-9510

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY (Continued)

Barneys
COATS
FROCKS—SUITS
and all the Accessories to make a complete and fashionable ensemble.
PHONE 4-4811

Books—Toys—Gifts
Greeting Cards
Circulating Library
The Union Book Co.
INCORPORATED
257 State Street

HIXSONS
OF RIVERWOOD INN
GOOD FOOD
Plate and A La Carte Luncheons
Table d'Hôte and Plate Dinners
Sunday Nite Buffet Supper
The Ideal Place for Small Parties
TEL. 3-2974 605 UNION ST.

SPORTING GOODS
Togs, Ski Equipment, Gloves, Mittens, Rubber Foot Wear
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254 STATE STREET

PRATT & LAMBERT EXTERIOR PRIMER
Makes Finish Coats Cover Better and Last Longer
FREEMAN & SON, Inc.
18-20 Erie Blvd. and 124 Wall St.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

IMPERIAL CLOAK CO.
January Clearance of
DRESSES
COATS — SUITS
MILLINERY
HAND BAGS — HOSIERY
325 State Street

WALK-OVER SHOES
New Low Price
For Women, $6.50
For Men, $6.75
420 STATE STREET

Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

Lead a Colorful Life in the *New* "NELLY DONS"
Underwear, Hosiery, Smocks, House Coats
THE IDAMAE SHOPPE
525 STATE STREET

ESSOHEAT
The Oil Fuel
The O-Gas-Co Sales Corp.
PHONE 4-3194

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily, except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163
FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

MAGRUDER'S
Candies of Character
60c Pound
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
2030 South Salina Tel. 4-9447

C. S. WICKHAM
General Automobile and Truck Repairing. All Work Guaranteed.
457 Burnet Ave., Tel. 3-9707
Res. Tel. Liverpool 220

ASSOCIATED LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Window Shade Service
Tel. 2-8121

TROY

Royal Rug and Carpet Cleaners
Special—9x12 Rug Thoroughly Shampooed, $2.45
Also Rug Repairing and Upholstery Cleaning
7 Humiston Ave. Phone Troy 7265

RUN-PROOF STOCKINGS
1.35 Value 1.00
VASA'S
GLOVES, HOSIERY SHOP
452 Broadway Tel. 7054
Mail Orders Filled
Kid Glove Repairing

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW YORK

TROY (Continued)

United Cleaners and Dyers
Prompt and Expert Service
Moderately Priced
Also Laundry Work of All Kinds
58 Congress Street Phone Troy 6767

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Circulating Library
Books Stationery
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 2-4169 1125 CONKLIN AVE.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers
Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Schwenders
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 281

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1597-W, 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Dedicated to the Service of the Community"
Forever
CANDIES—ICE CREAM—TOILETRIES
Main at Mamaroneck Ave.
Identical Management With Druss Post Road Pharmacy

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Avenue Phone 5780

GENERAL INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 COURT STREET Tel. W. P. 3500

VALENTINES
DENNISON'S NOVELTIES
for Valentine's Day, Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays.
VICKERMAN
PARTY & GIFT SHOP, Inc.
116 Mamaroneck Ave., opp. B. Altman & Co.

FINAL
Cleanup on All
OVERCOATS
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1270

WHITE PLAINS DAIRY
36 LAKE STREET
SAMUEL HUSTIS WHITE PLAINS 2565

Ruth Seymour, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
HAIR . . HANDS . . FACE FIGURE
173 MAMARONECK AVENUE
White Plains, N. Y. W. P. 7219

HEATING, PLUMBING VENTILATION
To Solve Your Heating Problems Is Our Business
HENRY F. RAAB INC
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Manly Manners

Parliamentary Practice

Incomplete Election

Question: Our bylaws state that when a vacancy occurs on the Board of Trustees, the Trustees shall fill the vacancy. At an annual meeting for election of officers, a Trustee's term expires and another member is elected by the corporate body to fill the office. This member was not present at the meeting, and when notified by the clerk, declined to accept the office. Is this a vacancy to be filled by the Board, or must a meeting of members be called to fill it?

Answer: If, as indicated, a new Trustee takes office immediately after the annual meeting, the term of the former Trustee expiring at the same time, the solution to this problem depends somewhat upon the exact wording of the bylaw relating to the term of office. If this bylaw provides, as is usually advisable, that a Trustee shall serve for a year "or until his successor is elected," then the former Trustee is still in office, and a special meeting should be called to complete the election.

An election is not complete until the one elected has been notified and has accepted. If the bylaws do not contain this provision, and if under a reasonable interpretation of them it is held that the term of the former Trustee has now expired, the declination of the one elected may technically be held to leave a vacancy in the office of Trustee which may be filled by the Board.

The more democratic and better parliamentary procedure in a local organization with provision for special meetings would be to consider the election incomplete. Unless some clause in the bylaws prohibits, the Board could call a special meeting at which the chairman could rule the election incomplete. Since the ruling would be subject to the approval of the membership, this procedure would put the question up to the members to decide.

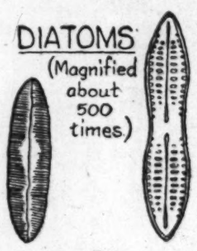
Did You Ever Wonder

Why the Ocean Is Blue?

The phrases "the deep blue sea" and "the azure main" are so familiar that they tend to give the impression that the sea is invariably and necessarily blue. However, a glance at the map of the world shows such names as the Red Sea, Yellow Sea, Black Sea, and White Sea. By looking at the sea itself, we may have observed that the water is sometimes dark blue, sometimes light blue, sometimes gray, and sometimes green.

Changes in sea color may be due to any one of several causes. The sea is black at night, ofttimes gray when the sky is overcast, and blue or green in sunlight. But there is also the observed fact that the sea in tropical regions is intensely blue, and in colder climes it is green.

Investigations of oceanographers indicate that this difference in color is due largely to a difference in the salt content of the water, and to a variation in specific gravity. The greater the specific gravity and the more salt in the water, the more intensely blue is its coloring. The apparently contradictory fact that



green seas are to be found in the tropics and blue waters farther north confirm this rule.

Observations and tests of scientific expeditions show that the blue waters are invariably of greater specific gravity than the green, no matter where encountered. The deep blue of the Gulf Stream provides a striking contrast between the salty, blue tropical waters and the green of the Labrador current.

Yellow, red, and brown colors found in sea waters frequently are due to the presence of great quantities of seaweed.

Protozoans and diatoms, minute plant and animal organisms on which whales feed, are frequently responsible for the yellow, green, red, or brown color of the water, and it is the Diatomaceae which account for the red of the Red Sea.—W. P. Keasbey.

Examine Yourself

Just stand aside and watch yourself go by
Think of yourself as "he" instead of "I."

—Strickland Gillilan

The Range of Capability

They that employ their minds too much upon trifles, commonly make themselves incapable of any thing that is serious or great.—LaRochefoucauld.

A Reminder of Isaiah 11:6

Monitor Camera Club from Alfred Gale, Bell, Calif.

This Interesting Group, Consisting of a Gray Cat, Sparrow Hawk, Desert Turtle, and Green Canary, Lives in Perfect Peace, Writes the Contributor

Signposts along the King's Highway

We know that we have passed from death unto life, because we love the brethren. He that loveth not his brother abideth in death.—I JOHN 3:14.

In Winter's Praise

O here's a song of gratitude
For blessings of the night,
For cuddling quilts and blankets soft
That wrap one warm and tight,

And here's a cheer for sparkling morns
With tingles in the air,
And breakfast's call to pancakes
That comes floating up the stair.

O I love the balmy springtime,
But I think it's mighty nice,
To be safe at home and "toasty"
When it's wintertime and ice.

—L. G. G.

In Lighter Vein

The Office Boy Says:

Bread cast upon the waters may return, but it looks as if the dough thrown across the ocean never will.

Unenlightened

1st College Grad: "Blue never completed his education, did he?"

2nd College Grad: "No, he was a bachelor to the end."

Welcome!

"Ever bothered with tramps out your way?"

"No. I have a sign on the gate reading: 'We are vegetarians but our dog isn't.'"

Another Howler

A country schoolmistress came upon this ingenious "howler" in a pupil's exercise-book recently:

"Ora pro nobis is Latin for speaking through the nose."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Accepted!

He: "I dreamed last night that I proposed to you. What is that a sign of?"

She: "It's a sign that you've got more sense when you're asleep than when you're awake."—Glasgow Citizen.

Honor Where Due

"What does the professor of Greek get?"

"Oh, about $3,000 a year."

"And the football coach?"

"About $12,000 a year."

"Quite a difference."

"Well, did you ever hear 50,000 people cheering a Greek recitation?"

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: The solid south is split wide open 364 days in the year. The other one is election day.

Detroit News: "An Australian tree has a fruit which looks like a pear but turns out to be solid wood." Couldn't it still be a pear?

Montreal Star: The man who proudly boasts that "he runs things in his home," usually refers to the carpet sweeper, the washing machine, and the errands.

Toronto Globe and Mail: A sensation was caused in a smart London restaurant last week. An unconventional girl appeared with two weeks' growth of eyebrows.

Quotation for Today

THERE is some victory gained in every gallant struggle that is made.—CHARLES DICKENS.

Daily Anecdote

A Noble Presence

There was about the presence of Frances Willard, the great temperance worker, a comforting, improving spirit which, without the use of scarcely a single word or action, inspired its beholders to a better and more useful life.

A poor seamstress was one of the many individuals to testify regarding this power. "I go to sew at Miss Willard's sometimes," she said. "I see very little of her, scarcely hear her speak. Yet why is it that I always leave there saying to myself: 'I must be a better woman, I must indeed'?"

With the Inventors

Design for a Bicycle

It is a far cry from the bicycle patented on Nov. 20, 1866, by Pierre Lallemont, and known as a "bone shaker," to this streamlined beauty

recently developed (U. S. Pat. Design 112,593) by Ernest W. Baxter, Detroit, Mich. Even if the wind-resisting bulk of the rider offsets the effectiveness of the graceful lines, the cyclist can derive some comfort from the "Ooha" and "Ahs" of pedestrian admirers.

Cap for Collapsible Tubes

That elusive cap, whether belonging to a tube of toothpaste or a tube of shaving cream, has at last been cornered! Wilmon S. Tucker, Seattle, has received U. S. Pat.

2,141,572 for his closure mechanism for a collapsible tube. It comprises a sliding valve in a channel which opens and closes the tube.

Double Sash Glazing

Those contemplating building a home incorporating all the latest ideas may do well to look into the double-glazed window which won for George B. Watkins, Toledo, U. S. Pat. 2,143,747. It consists of two

sheets of glass with a hermetically sealed space between, one sheet being of a low-expansion, heat-absorbing glass, and the other being of ordinary soda-lime-silica glass, with the heat-absorbing glass glazed to the outside of the window. This type of window would be quite as effective in keeping out winter's cold as in banning summer's heat.

Singing All the Day

Singing in the morning,
Brings a happy day;
Clouds of doubt all vanish
In the shining way.

Singing still at evening
Praise for joy and light,
Brings morn's glad tomorrow,
Banishes dark night.

—L. G. G.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Gratitude Drives

Kansas City, Mo.

A couple who had purchased a new car, desired to show their gratitude in some tangible way. "Why not take those who have no car for drives?" said one.

"Oh, but everybody has a car nowadays," replied the other.

But soon one person without a car was recalled, then another one, until there was a list.

Many lovely afternoons have found them giving joy to others; and the owners are enjoying this car more than any other they have owned.

Party Fun

Pencil Golf

Pencil Golf might also be called "Duffer Golf," for it is the player with the highest score who wins. Indeed, it takes a good player to score more, rather than less, than 100.

To play the game, supply each guest with a paper and a pencil. Tell each to write the words "Pastime Pool" at the top of the paper. Explain that this is a nine-hole course, each hole being a different letter, the repeated letters "P" and "O" each counting as one letter.

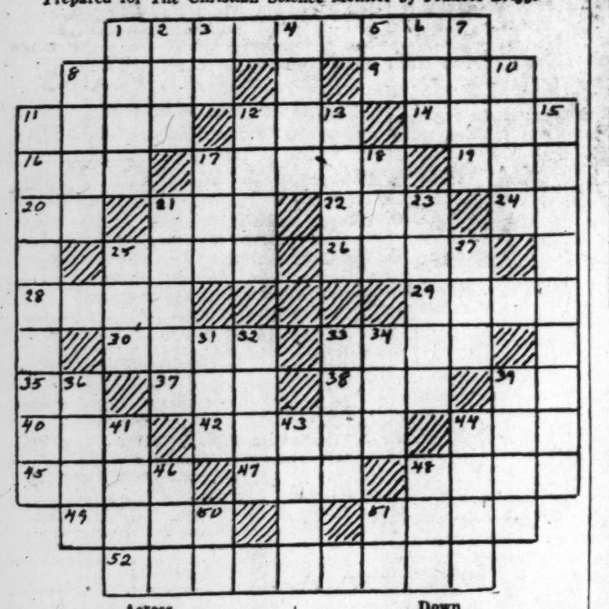
For the first "hole" the players write down all the words they can which begin with "P," using only the letters in "Pastime Pool." For the second, they write all the words which begin with "A," and so on for the remaining seven different letters. Proper names, foreign words, and plurals of words already used in the singular are not counted. Letters may be used only as often as they appear in the key words; only "P" and "O" may appear twice in a word.

Par for each of the nine holes is as follows: First, 15; second, 10; third, 23; fourth, 10; fifth, 8; sixth, 10; seventh, 4; eighth, 4, and ninth, 15.

It should be easy to "break par," which is 99, within a 15-minute time limit, for nearly twice that number of simple words may be formed from the given letters.—W. P. K., Des Moines, Iowa.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—If you sailed on the Darling River, you would be on what continent?
8—What U. S. coin is legal tender for sums not exceeding $10?
9—If you corrode surface of glass or metal with acid, you do what?
11—What Bible book precedes Revelation?
12—Major Andre acted as what in American Revolution?
14—What is name of portico in Athens in which Zeno lectured?
16—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
17—What covers nearly three fourths of surface of globe?
19—What did Romans call sun as a deity?
20—What is a track providing a runway for wheels (abbr.)?
21—Of how many gentlemen of Verona did Shakespeare write?
22—What is the capital of Ladakh, India?
24—From.
25—If you visited Peebles, Cardigan, or Kildare, you would see whom (sing.)?
26—What English town is on Thames opposite Windsor?
28—How would you describe clabbered milk?
29—What is another name for the harp?
30—What is a small slender nail?
33—In U. S., a 500 lb. bundle of cotton is what?
35—The magnolia is State flower of what State (abbr.)?
37—Boise, Idaho, is in what County?
38—How have Greenland's mountains been described?
39—City of Minot is in what State (abbr.)?
40—What is the bitter vetch?
42—What lake is in northern Finland?
44—What American poet was born in 1809?
45—What is first name of heroine of a Whittier poem?
47—Omega means what?
48—What district, formerly under administration of League of Nations, was returned to Germany in 1935?
49—What would you find in a skep?
51—Who was father of Enos?
52—What Bible book precedes Haggai?

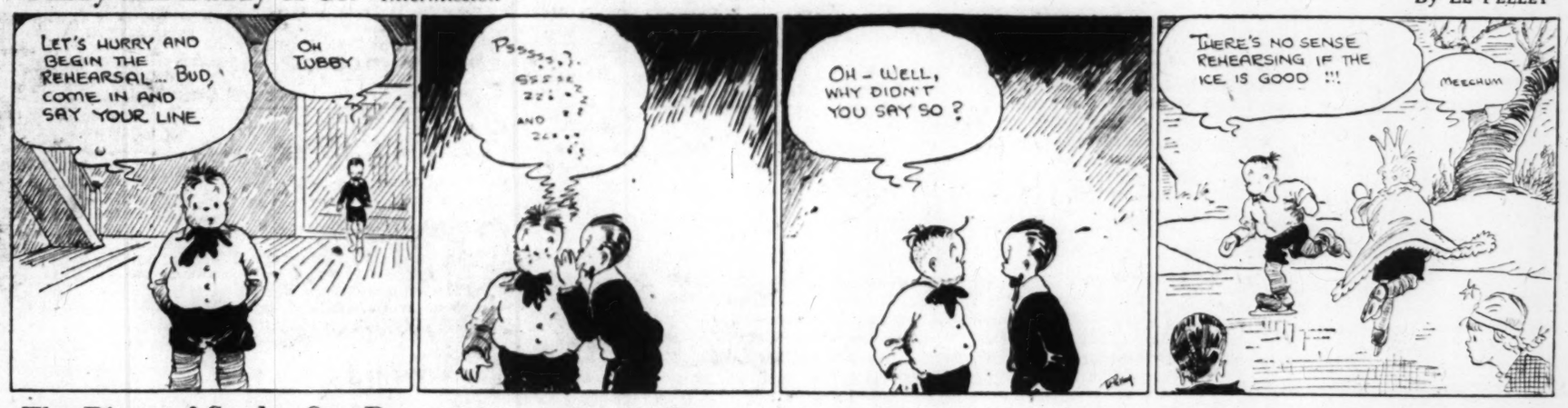
Down

1—What was name of title and heroine of a Verdi opera?
2—What river of Sweden is 250 miles long?
3—In what direction would you travel from Rome to reach Salerno (abbr.)?
4—Sisal and coir are used in making what?
5—French article.
6—In speaking of Biblical Zaanaim, what pronoun would you use (poss.)?
7—What Bible book follows John?
8—What would you pay on something imported?
10—Who wrote "Song of the Shirt"?
11—In what city is Moslem Mosque of Omar?
12—If you visited Hawick, whom would you see (sing.)?
13—What American university was founded in 1701?
15—What was first name of author of "Essay on Man"?
17—What bird is mentioned in Lev. 11:17?
18—A spider's web is what?
21—Earth as a goddess was called what by Romans?
23—What is often used as a Christmas decoration?
25—Young of a shark is sometimes called what?
27—What American humorist was born in 1850?
31—What author was famous for his "Fables in Slang"?
32—If you visited Odense, whom would you see (sing.)?
33—Is the chachalaca a tree, fish, or bird?
34—One who excels at anything is called what?
36—If you were in Mecca, whom would you see (sing.)?
39—What was the first name of famous American lexicographer born in 1758?
41—What canal was cut by Ferdinand de Lesseps?
43—Who was Tobit's wife?
44—What is a trodden or beaten way?
46—What is a river of England and northern Wales?
48—In Byron's poem, Marathon look on what?
50—Where is Murcia (abbr.)?
51—What is seventh note of diatonic scale?

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

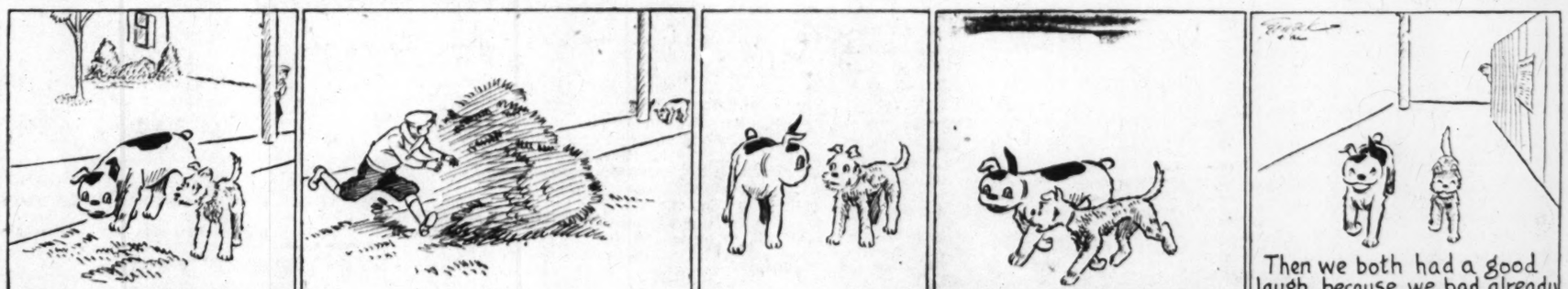
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Intermission*

By LE PELLEY


LET'S HURRY AND BEGIN THE REHEARSAL... BUD, COME IN AND SAY YOUR LINE
OH TUBBY
OH - WELL, WHY DIDN'T YOU SAY SO ?
THERE'S NO SENSE REHEARSING IF THE ICE IS GOOD !!!
MEECHUM

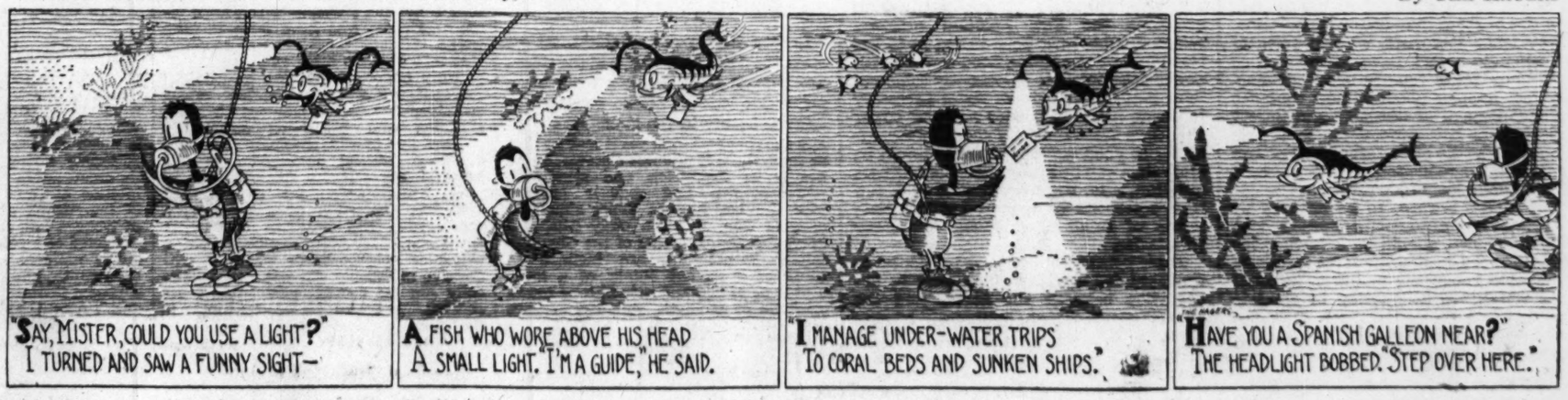
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Detective?*

By CARMACK


"Don't look now," I said to TW today, "but I think the Boss is following us again"—
And sure enough, he was. We saw him dodge behind some near-by shrubbery—
Naturally we wondered what he could be up to—
Finally TW said, "Do you suppose he's trying to find out who's feeding us?" And I said, "Of course. That's it exactly!"
Then we both had a good laugh, because we had already had our daily donation from Joe, the restaurant cook, and we had no intention of going back for a second one—

The Adventures of Waddles—*This Way, Please*

By THE HAGERS


"SAY, MISTER, COULD YOU USE A LIGHT?" I TURNED AND SAW A FUNNY SIGHT—
A FISH WHO WORE ABOVE HIS HEAD A SMALL LIGHT. "I'M A GUIDE," HE SAID.
"I MANAGE UNDER-WATER TRIPS TO CORAL BEDS AND SUNKEN SHIPS."
"HAVE YOU A SPANISH GALLEON NEAR?" THE HEADLIGHT BOBBED. "STEP OVER HERE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Inalienable Liberty

EVERYWHERE men today are concerned about freedom. Democracies and dictatorships, lecturing each other, tend to divide the world into camps. While more than half the people live under censorship of communications, a few liberal areas cherish the ideal of free information and free speech.

Liberty itself, humanly speaking, is a relative term. One man's rights end where another's begin. Even democracies that vouchsafe a maximum of independence have their minorities that are limited in opportunities and advantages. There are restrictions by social custom and pressure that operate in absence of formal censorships. And every liberal is apprehensive of what would happen to civil liberties in democracies in a time of war.

The nations which call themselves the "have-nots" put a very different set of values on the various kinds of liberty than do the democratic nations which came out on top in the last war. The nations under dictatorship have submitted to loss of personal political freedom in the belief that by regimented effort they may obtain a greater measure of economic and international freedom. Considering themselves bereft of raw materials and markets, they are not unlike members of "have-not" sections of society elsewhere who band themselves together for militant action rather than enjoy "the liberty to starve."

Yet diversion of energies into violence tends to aggravate the poverty that is complained of. In the long run, inequalities are more effectually ironed out by understanding than by force. And when all acknowledgments are made of points in the case of the dictators, there remains a vast balance of values on the side of the liberal tradition in the countries where it is established. Certainly a large degree of liberty, even though it be not complete, is to be treasured and guarded in comparison to a regime where liberty is a mere shred if not actually nonexistent. Even authoritarian propagandists admit this when they describe democracy as a "luxury" which they think their countries cannot afford.

Yet real liberty is something that all can afford. It is something that all potentially, even inherently, have. It is a dignity of the individual that is a heritage from his Maker. In the common fatherhood of all men is a source of freedom that cannot be destroyed, however much it may appear to be violated. The Apostle Paul expressed this in the words, "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty."

The man who wrote that phrase was no weakling. Nor was he speaking merely in theory. He had supported himself as a tentmaker while he preached. He had been beaten, stoned and thrown in prison for his faith, had gone through shipwrecks and knew what it was to be cold and hungry. Yet his unquenchable faith found liberty even behind prison bars or freed him from the fawnings of those who would have set him up as a god. For freedom is mental.

He knew his place in the world as one of the sons of God and helped everyone who has heard of his example to attain the same security. This understanding of liberty is not mere escape from the world. It is not afraid of sacrifice, but it operates to bend the world into recognition of the rights of man.

A true view of man confers freedom, moreover, from the belief that differences among men—their differing ambitions, their different interpretations of liberty, their varied appraisals of what is worth while—have to lead to violence or be settled by war. The weapons of its defense are "not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds" of grasping or tenacious material thought.

Where the spirit of fairness is—the spirit of brotherly love, kindness, forgiveness, faith and devotion to the broadest good—an inner freedom abides. "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty."

Safety Pays a Dividend

THE extremely low accident rate in Providence, Rhode Island, since the inauguration of a safe-driving campaign on December 1, 1937, has proven amply the worth of such a program. This drive, the backbone of which was strict enforcement of a twenty-five-mile-an-hour speed limit, saw the number of fatal automobile accidents in 1938 drop to sixteen, as compared with forty-one in 1937, and has earned for Providence the highest award of the National Safety Council for cities of more than 250,000 population.

Providence motorists, who in spite of this splendid record have complained of what they term "snail's-pace" driving, may feel happier about it now that the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters has announced that this community's title of "safest city" has won for it a sharp reduction of 23.5 per cent in automobile insurance rates.

This added reward, to be enjoyed by all Providence automobile owners who carry insurance, should be a further incentive for continuing the safety program and should encourage motorists in other cities which are attempting to emulate Providence to co-operate with their police departments in making their campaigns equally successful.

Reorganization Avoids a Detour

THE Roosevelt Administration is driving right past the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives in its plans for bringing up the mooted subject of governmental reorganization.

Under the Cochran resolution, just adopted, the re-created House Committee on Governmental Reorganization will report its bill to the House under privileged status, which means the measure will be taken up without being referred to the Committee on Rules. This is just as well. If there were any question as to whether this is one of the important subjects that should occupy the attention of the current session, there might be some point in having the Rules Committee determine its right to a place on the calendar. Whether the proposals are wise or unwise they are entitled now to be treated not as pawns in a game of political strategy but as parts of a plan that warrants detailed and specific examination.

Support *Before* War

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S efforts to call the New World to redress the balance of the old were bound to produce more than ordinary tremors in at least five capitals: in London and Paris, tremors of hope; in Berlin and Rome, presumably, quakes of indignation; in Washington . . .

The news from Britain and France conforms to expectations. More striking are reports from the other three capitals. Rome is unexpectedly quiet, but Berlin finds a momentarily vociferous substitute for its axis partner in, of all places, Washington.

Traced to its lair, this fact becomes less surprising. The lair is the Senate. There the President's policy of aiding the European democracies is attacked on two grounds: (1) the pseudo-secrecy—which some Senators appear to mistake for the real thing—in which Mr. Roosevelt has pretended to conceal his objectives, (2) the experience of the United States in an earlier crusade for democracy.

As Monitor dispatches from Washington make clear, the technique employed by Mr. Roosevelt in calling in seventeen Senators to share a secret is one almost sure to produce a "leak"—and probably intended to do so.

Those who fear that Mr. Roosevelt's aid to Europe's democracies may draw the United States into another world war may gain some comfort from the probability that aid to them *before* war has broken out may very well prevent world war. The moral support already extended is exerting an influence against totalitarian confidence in aggressive force as the only arbiter in months to come. This accounts for the tone of Berlin reactions as well as for the caution with which Italy has responded. The short war and knock-out blow, so necessary to totalitarian victory, appears to Italian observers now as probably ruled out.

Such a change in the outlook could have a profound effect on the Rome-Berlin axis. It is the hope of preventing war by convincing the dictatorships of its uselessness *to them* that bases a policy of supporting the European democracies. It is the fact that this support may be offered in time to prevent war—instead of simply in time to win it—that makes it appeal strongly to peace-minded opinion.

Flood Control in New England

WORD that a compromise has been reached between Massachusetts and the Federal Government in the flood-control controversy impels the hope that other New England States will now do likewise. In urging the Legislature to give the State's consent to the Federal Government's plan for building flood-control reservoirs in the Connecticut Valley, Governor Saltonstall reported that he had been assured by Senator Walsh that the 1938 Flood Control Act does not give the Federal Government the right to develop electric power from these projects.

Since the Federal Government also acknowledges the principle of state consent—the point for which Governor Aiken has been holding out in Vermont—probably Vermont and New Hampshire will now enter into agreements with the Federal Government similar to that impending in Massachusetts. Many in fact would prefer that flood-control work in Vermont and New Hampshire would supersede that in Massachusetts, because whatever controls are built nearer the headwaters of the Connecticut or its main tributaries should help to lessen the volume of flood waters farther down the Connecticut valley in Massachusetts.

This is only one of the engineering questions the New England program raises. Doubts have been raised as to the feasibility of combining flood control with power development. Apparently some believe that the amount of water necessary to insure a steady flow of water at power sites is so great that any sudden accumulation of flood waters behind it would be more than can be safely controlled. Others question, also, the effectiveness of a few large reservoirs as compared with a scattering of small dams along the lesser tributaries.

These points, however, are incidental to the need for working out a plan of co-operation between the States and the Federal Government. Apparently Massachusetts has made an important beginning.

One Angle on India

Book News of the Day

LEONARD M. SCHIFF is, in his own words, "a Christian priest, albeit a somewhat unconventional one." He had the opportunity of three "very rich" years in India (1929 to 1932) and returned to India in June, 1937. Besides traveling considerably from Ceylon to the Himalayas he had the interesting experience of close contact for some months with the Office of the Indian National Congress. Hence it is not surprising that his book, THE PRESENT CONDITION OF INDIA (London: Quality Press. 6s.) has a commendatory foreword from Jawahar Lal Nehru, the former Congress President, and the most vital figure in the Congress Party.

This book, as might be expected from its cachet, is a description of the present condition of India very much as it might appear (except for one or two asides) to the intelligentsia of the Congress movement. That means that it is passionately sincere, very one-sided, weak on the few economic points on which it touches, and vague and superficial on what is still the vital factor in the present and future condition of India as a political entity.

* * *

That vital factor is the possibility of an understanding between Hindu and Moslem, the representatives of two entirely different cultures and traditions. To deal with this at the end rather than the beginning of the book tends to minimize the importance of the subject in the thought of the reader who knows little or nothing of India, and to deal with it in a chapter headed "Religion" underrates the difference between Hindu and Moslem in actual ways of life as distinct from differences in outlook on life.

Judging from the book, the only fundamental contact Leonard Schiff made in considering the importance of Hindu-Moslem differences was with "one of the leading Congress Moslems and a keen Socialist." These Congress Moslems are a mere handful out of the 70,000,000 of their co-religionists and are considered quite unrepresentative by Moslems generally. But Mr. Schiff quite properly warns Congress that it will have to mark its steps very carefully in trying to lessen tension between the communities or, to put it in another way, tension between the majority and the minority. "There must be no attempt to dictate in matters of language or culture."

* * *

Leonard Schiff's passionate sincerity is evident in his chapter on the poverty of the peasant, and rural conditions, and in his concern about the environment of the industrial worker. His chapter on the Indian Princes, despite the bad behavior of some of the minor ones, is too one-sided and in parts inaccurate, possibly because he has obtained his information at second hand. His reactions to the attitude of some Britons in India are those shaded in by all generous people—and not the least by generous-minded Britons in India.

In the few economic matters on which he touches Leonard Schiff is completely at sea. His discursive range has been a little too wide to make his volume a satisfactory introductory study to the present condition of India. H. J. F.

More Light Needed

New England Fairy Tale

WHEN we were both so very young Judy and I entertained an unvarying scorn toward fairy stories. The adventures of Alice struck us as too dull to be borne, and the Messrs. Grimm only made us yawn. This was not because we were averse to imaginative literature. It had a deeper and more subtle cause which has become clear to us since we have reached that state we used to call "grown up into real ladies."

The subtle cause was our New England mother. At the receptive ages of eight and four Judy and I knew more enchanting tales about her New Hampshire girlhood than could have been crowded between the covers of several fat books.

How she could tell stories! Two little girls who had never seen snow could sit on their hassocks and shiver right through every drift of a Yankee blizzard. What a wonderful world it was then, when mother was a little blue-eyed girl, and lived a life which has been preserved for us on Christmas cards and in the pages of Godey's Lady's Book.

But we were not always ploughing through snow-drifts, because we spent a lot of blue June days sitting with mother on the flat granite doorstone under the shade of the great elm, and looking off into the violet distance where the White Mountains were faint against the sky. Or we went with her in the early spring when arbutus was hiding shyly under the brown winter leaves at the roots of pine trees.

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And there was a pony, a fabulous, fat brown pony who liked Baldwin apples and jogged along with mother through the stony pastures. Or we hunted butternuts in the autumn when the maple trees lighted red and amber fires on all the hillsides, and sumac blazed away in the valleys.

Not all the exciting things took place outside, by any means. Because inside there was grandmother, who was tiny and bright-eyed, and had a charmed way with doughnuts and johnnycake and mincemeat. And one whole side of the kitchen was taken up with a great fireplace with cranes and iron pots, which, although they had not been in use for a long time, still lent an air of antique sentiment to the room.

And then, there were the names. Such rare and wonderful combinations of sounds that we lingered over them, savoring their quality. "Winnepesaukee, Pawtauckaway, Monadnock, Kennebunk."

But I must confess that we were the most enthralled with deep winter. Perhaps it was the sleighs with their shaggy horses and chiming bells. How we relished the mornings when mother was wrapped in a heavy robe and surrounded with soapstones in the back of the sled, and grandfather started old Bess off on the road to school. That, certainly, was a peerless way to pursue one's education.

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And mother was always going off on skating parties on the river. How she would be bundled up in her full petticoats, with her muff and bonnet and tippet. And how her black curls swung when she executed a figure eight!

It seems that when mother was small the weather always behaved in an exemplary fashion. At Thanksgiving and particularly at Christmas there was always a good, jolly fall of snow. So that it was possible to celebrate these festive seasons in a beautiful white world that nowadays we call an "old-fashioned Christmas." But it was by no means old fashioned to mother. She was much too busy practicing carols with the church choir and popping corn and stringing cranberries to trim the tree.

Yes, Judy and I had our own fairy tale, a brittle, lovely collection of America in the 1880's. And to one of us, living in New England in the present, there has always been a tendency to look at the rocky pastures, and the neat Yankee villages through rose-tinted glasses. For it is not often that one is privileged to live right in the middle of a childish fairyland. ELISABETH GRATKE

North . . South . . East . . West

Our Thoughts Turn Westward

By Frank L. Perrin

SLIGHTLY disturbing and upsetting to our studied and determined serenity during these vigorous and challenging midwinter days comes a persuasive invitation to renew once familiar contacts with the sunny beaches, the green groves and cordial people of California's eternal summer land. Comes the annual midwinter number of the Los Angeles Times, the latest in an unbroken succession which had its origin more than a half century ago, supplemented by a covering note from Mr. Harry Chandler, veteran editor and agent provocateur. The combination is almost irresistible. Strong men and wise women have been influenced by less persuasive arguments.

But it is not in order here to aid and abet the conspirators who, admittedly, have so much to support the claims they make. Their invitation is generous, their arguments sincere, and their purpose is unselfish. It is a commendable virtue, after all, to be willing and anxious to share with others the good, whether of things or understanding, which we possess and have earned and are permitted to enjoy. One may, however, without confessing an acknowledged desire to admit without demur or exception all that is said by those who extol California's charms, acclaim the enterprise, the vision and the generosity of those who have produced and sent broadcast this beautiful souvenir number of the Times.

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In our day-by-day contacts, as we make the needed appraisals of the things and persons about us, we are not much inclined to look for nor do we expect to discover beauty in the strong, the virile and the practical. And yet it may be that in these there is oftenest discovered true beauty of expression and symmetry. Newspapermen and readers familiar with the Los Angeles Times since the days of Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, and down through the years of the Chandler family sponsorship, are inclined to think of it as one thinks of a great utility, or of a grand monolith or tower, symbolic of strength, stability, courage and power.

After all, it may be that in these majestic things there resides, expressed only to the discerning eye, the most beautiful, as well as the most adaptable and most practical beauties to be realized or beheld. The commendable issue of the Times which has just come to us could not have been produced had there not been first gained and held in the thought of those responsible for it a vision of something far surpassing the beauties of groves and beaches, towering buildings, broad lighted highways, and Hollywood. Into the scheme of the editors and artists there must have entered, vividly and largely, the panorama stretching back to those days easily remembered by many today, upon which is etched the picture of barren wastes, dry river beds, straggling lanes and roads, and the poverty which is the heritage of ignorance, superstition and fear.

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It is the emancipation and release from all these that each recurring annual number of the Times celebrates and acknowledges. One who inquires how and by whom these changes have been wrought will learn that they have not come through benefactions from a paternalistic national or state Government or through hypothecating hoped-for future assets in the hope of gaining ease, or happiness, or freedom from responsibility for today. What has been accomplished, and what is being accomplished, are the tangible and perceptible fruits and blessings which faith insures to those who have faith in good works.

It may be that some will question or possibly underestimate the measure of responsibility which a fearless representative newspaper assumes in safeguarding and promoting community welfare, and to allot sparingly the credit which a faithful assumption of this responsibility deserves. But it is well to realize the important fact that the full and free expression of a progressive, constructive and unselfish community spirit has never been possible in cities, states or neighborhoods where a progressive newspaper did not sympathetically aid or courageously initiate its constructive forces for good. This, it is submitted, General Otis and those who have come after him have done in full measure.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mayor Kane's Cage and the Fair

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With complete authority I wish to inform your paper that the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union is much disturbed over news items and editorials giving the impression that its organization was to sponsor the exhibition at the New York World's Fair of the "drunk cage" that Mayor Kane of Woburn had devised to carry persons convicted of alcoholic overindulgence.

The national president, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, was entirely unaware of the supposed invitation to exhibit the "cage" and states that the organization has never had any such purpose in view.

(MRS.) MABELLE GROVES,
Newton Centre, Mass. W. C. T. U.

The Wide Horizon

Where the Flame Burns Brightly

By R. H. Markham

KRAGUEVATZ, SERBIA

IF YOU want to feel the vital force of ideals, come here to Shumadiya, the heart of Serbia. These mountaineers have nothing to glory in but their love of freedom, and they revel in that. Fascism, National Socialism, authoritarianism, and such doctrines make no appeal to them. They laugh at "modernism," and believe that freedom is as new and fresh and beautiful today as when the Children of Israel sought it in the Wilderness or the Greeks defended it at Thermopylae.

It was on election day in Yugoslavia that I visited these stalwart, but poor peasants. I rode out in an automobile sixty miles southeast of Belgrade to reach their district. About twelve miles from Yugoslavia's capital we passed Avala, an imposing height, on which rests the tomb of "the unknown Serbian soldier." To it leads an excellent cement highway, the best in the Balkans, but my chauffeur informed me that there will soon be a new one built—an "autobahn," like Chancellor Adolf Hitler's—leading from Belgrade up to Avala. That height will become a place of evening entertainments for the rich people in the capital. But when I went to the Shumadiya villages I had to leave the car on the main road, roll up my trousers and struggle on through unfriendly clay.

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This is a land into which the Serbs fled centuries ago to escape Turkish invaders. They settled here in small houses, scattered among the hills, and raised hogs. There were no lords, no barons, and no counts, just stock-raisers, each equal to his neighbor. There were no cities, no stores, practically no schools, just occasional churches amid scattered homes.

Freedom was their talisman. Authority resided in the family. The heroes of each generation were mountain "Robin Hoods." Epic songs were the main channels through which these hardy men expressed their emotions.

First of all the Balkanese, these men rose in revolt against the Turks. They chose as their chief, swineherd No. 1. They allowed one such "Black George" to pass the post on to his son, and a dynasty came into being which still reigns. But to this day the King is no more than these men's neighbor.

In my election-day travels I was not at first well received in the Shumadiya villages. The peasants, who were gathered there, each with a big cane in his hand, looked at me askance, for I wore a white shirt, store shoes, and necktie, so was plainly a city man. They feared I might be a government agent, coming with pockets full of money to buy votes. They made me show my passport to prove I wasn't. When convinced I was a "real American," they completely changed their attitude. They took their canes from their right hands, hung them on their left arms and gathered about me to talk. Each had a story to tell. I was the world and they had been waiting years "to tell the world." Each was a wonderful orator, too, with eloquence flowing from his heart.

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They seldom can afford to buy newspapers, but they were very well informed. They had a surprising knowledge of world events and of world personalities. They loved France. Men from these villages actually brought French flags to their political meetings, as an utterly spontaneous act.

They admired England. But they were greatly attached to Czechoslovakia and regretted that Munich had kept them from fighting for it. They told me that 200,000 of them had actually volunteered to fight in those September days. They expressed their dislike for dictatorship in no uncertain manner. All this in spite of the fact that no Serb paper is allowed to criticize dictators.

They showed a boundless attachment to what they called democracy. Self-government and fairness were identical to them. They thought if people could really govern themselves they would settle all questions rightly. They considered Croatians, Bulgarians, Frenchmen, Americans, and everybody their brothers. They voiced a love for Russia.

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These men have on the average about an acre of arable land for each member of the family. They have a pair of oxen for each four families, they said. In winter they do not have enough bread, and cooked meals are rare. Everyone is in debt. They unanimously assert they are getting poorer, year by year, as the cities get richer. They deplored the existing Yugoslav government, because it was "dictatorial," pro-German, anti-French, headed by a banker, dominated by city people. Four-fifths of the Serbs are peasants; they want a peasant government. Above all, they want their own government.

"Why, we weren't slaves even of the Turks, but now we're slaves of our own government!" they kept repeating. Their own Prime Minister, Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, hadn't dared hold a single meeting in that district; they wanted to fight for something, to make a supreme sacrifice for democracy and right.

But they didn't know how.

I am very glad I spent a day with these men and learned anew that real self-government and right must be the same thing. I am proud to say my neighbors in Smith County, Kansas, had ideals very similar to those of the swineherds in Shumadiya, Serbia.